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Japanese Wiped Out in Ormoc Trap; Tokyo Begins to Evacuate Civilians; Stettinius Outlines War-Peace Aims

Secretary cites assets of six nominees for State Department at Senate hearing.

By Neal Stanford
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12—With Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius promising that his rejuvenated State Department would follow a "liberal and forward-looking foreign policy," the Senate Foreign Relations Committee today heard and quizzed him and five of the six-man team he and the President have chosen to head up the Department on their qualifications for those posts.

Mr. Stettinius told a packed committee hearing that these men, hand-picked by him and President Roosevelt, were wholly qualified by character, experience, and abilities for their responsibilities. In the testimony and cross-questioning of the nominees, there was every evidence the committee and the full Senate would confirm the appointments.

At the same time, he outlined the major objectives of the Department's policy to include complete support of our armed forces, complete disarmament of the Axis nations, establishment of a United Nations organization with power to keep peace, expansion of foreign trade, and world-wide encouragement of the free and democratic way of life.

The large, marble-pillared, heavy chandeliered Senate caucus room was crowded with more than 600 persons, not to mention the 60-odd news and radio men, long before Mr. Stettinius came in with his "team" and presented it to the full Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Klieg lights burned, movie cameras ground away, and photographers' cameras clicked as Mr. Stettinius read his statement, with Joseph C. Grew, whom he hopes will become his "strong right arm," sitting beside him and the other nominees sitting behind them. Brig. Gen. Julius C. Holmes was in uniform, with his four rows of campaign ribbons.

Businesslike Policy Planned

Mr. Stettinius emphasized that the grave and unparalleled problems facing this country need a "liberal and forward-looking foreign policy" administered with "level-headed and businesslike effectiveness." And he openly courted Congressional co-operation and nation-wide support for the conduct of foreign affairs in his brief introductory remarks.

Several times, the new Secretary expressed his deep and full appreciation for association with and the work of his predecessor, Cordell Hull, who resigned because of health reasons. The principles and objectives of "this truly great statesman of our times," he said, will be the guiding posts for

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Associated Press

General Holds Private Conversation

Maj. Gen. Harry L. Twaddle (center), commanding officer of the 95th Division, United States Third Army, chats with two of his men who helped capture Saarlautern, northwest of Saarbrücken, heavily defended German strong point in the Saar Basin. The soldiers are Private Alfred Page of Chattanooga, Tenn. (left), and Pfc. Max Frankel of Denver, Colo.

Red Army pushes into suburbs of Budapest; First Army on Roer; Planes blast Reich.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

Reconquest of Leyte Island was brought appreciably nearer as General MacArthur announced the elimination of the entrapped Japanese garrison at Ormoc and of the Japanese force caught between the 7th and the 77th Infantry Divisions south of that port.

The Japanese appear to have put up a stiff fight, for large stores of supplies had been accumulated at the port, which ultimately fell into American hands.

Although the main body of the 25,000 or so Japanese on the island holding out in the Ormoc Valley north of the port are held between the 77th and the 32d Divisions, the terrain is extremely rough and the cleanup may be a long-drawn-out matter.

Meanwhile, the success of General Krueger's recent Sixth Army landing near Ormoc, combined with the psychological effect of increasing B-29 raids over Tokyo—which, according to the Japanese, were resumed today—is having a marked effect on Japan's morale.

According to the Berlin Radio, the progressive evacuation of surplus population from Tokyo is under way. Some 20,000 aged and other "nonessential" elements were due to leave the city today. Plans for the evacuation of several particular districts previously had been announced.

According to the Japanese, a first group of planes passed over without dropping anything. A second followed and dropped incendiaries.

On the Eastern Front in Europe, Russian forces had pushed into the northern suburbs of Budapest, while another column, a few miles to the north, was following the Danube where it bends suddenly to the west and was headed for Bratislava, the Slovak Capital, 85 miles away.

At the Western Front, General Hodges' United States First Army at the northern end of the line fought its way through the Hürtgen Forest, scene of a long and stubborn German stand, and seized 1,000 yards of the west bank of the swollen Roer River, within 1½ miles of the industrial city of Düren. Melting snow had left the terrain in a state of bog. Nevertheless, the Americans pushed on and even found signs of weakening German defense.

The only other appreciable gains were farther south, where the Third Army gained complete possession of Sarreguemines and the Seventh pushed to within 29 miles of Karlsruhe. Farther south still, the French cleared eight miles of the Rhine bank north of the Swiss border.

Heavy backing was provided by the air forces, which, following the previous day's record raid of 1,600 heavy bombers and an 800-plane fighter escort on the great communications center of Frankfort behind the lines, reported another heavy raid against the synthetic oil plants at Merseburg and at Blechhammer in southern Silesia.

In China, the Chinese forces have stiffened their resistance sufficiently to drive the Japanese entirely out of Kweichow Province. The Japanese appeared to be badly equipped, and clad in summer uniforms, although the weather is bitterly cold.

Leyte Island:

Japan Loses All In Ormoc Trap

Annihilation of the entire defending garrison at Ormoc, on Leyte Island, and destruction of thousands of Japanese trapped in

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Lower Police Costs Asked; Budget Hits FCC Surveys; Lublin Recognition Looms

The World's Day—December 12, 1944

Boston: Reduction in Police-Fire Costs Asked

Over-all reduction of Boston police and fire department expenditures was called for today by the Boston Municipal Research Bureau which pointed out that Boston leads all cities with respect to per capita police costs. [Page 2.]

Recommendations made by Cambridge's City Manager John B. Atkinson for the reorganization and merger of the City's street, cemetery, sewer, park and engineering departments to save $170,000 are now before the City Council's ordinance committee for consideration.

The meat situation has not reached the "revolt stage" in New England as it apparently has in New York City, where butchers threaten to close their stores, it was stated today as grocers and the OPA continued their co-operation to work out problems and protect consumers. [Page 2.]

Ending of wildcat strikes in the Boston truck drivers' union will forthwith bring an election of officers, Frank J. Halloran, business agent of the union, declared. [Page 5.]

Decrease of 5,000 workers in war plants of Greater Boston results to bring demands for 3,600 more workers than there seems a possible supply, Leon J. Kowal, Area Director for the War Manpower Commission, said. [Page 2.]

Washington: FCC Survey Curb Due to Budget

Planned discontinuance of the Federal Communications Commission's fortnightly surveys of Eastern and Southern European news was described by the FCC as a necessary economy measure.

A bill to abolish the Jackson Hole National Monument in Wyoming, created in March, 1943, by an executive order of President Roosevelt, came to the Senate after passage by the House.

A new veterans of World War II organization would be provided with a Federal charter under a bill introduced by Senators Hatch (D) of New Mexico and Ferguson (R) of Michigan.

Chairmen of the Senate and House Naval Committees, Senator Walsh (D) of Massachusetts and Representative Vinson (D) of Georgia, stated that they want the United States to have the bases it needs for security in the Pacific as well as the Atlantic.

Europe: Recognition of Lublin Group Expected

Announcement that Russia has recognized the Lublin Polish Committee as the Provisional Government of Poland is expected momentarily by diplomats in London. A Moscow dispatch said reports from Poland tell of increased agitation among Poles for quick transformation of the Committee into a Provisional Government.

A move was launched in the British Commons to give Burma a pledge of self-government with dominion status as soon as possible after the war. Both Conservatives and Laborites urged the Government to make the British position clear to the Burmese.

The awaited Roosevelt-Churchill-Stalin conference is now being arranged, an anonymous London Foreign Office commentator said. No plans for a meeting of the three countries' Foreign Ministers have been made, he added.

French alliances with other members of the United Nations similar to the Soviet Mutual Aid Pact recently negotiated by Gen. Charles de Gaulle have been suggested by France's semi-governmental National Council of Resistance, a Paris dispatch said.

Baron Robert Sylvercruys has been named Ambassador to Washington from Belgium.

Nine French Gestapo members, including Henri Lafonte and Charles Bony, were sentenced to capital punishment in Paris for collusion with the Germans.

National: Special Program Marks Marconi Day

Marking the 43rd anniversary of the first wireless message across the Atlantic, when Guglielmo Marconi established communication between England and Newfoundland, the Columbia Broadcasting System transmitted from New York a special short-wave program for Europe and North Africa, with special messages for the people of liberated Italy.

Union leaders have instructed striking motion picture theater operators and film exchange workers in St. Louis to return to their jobs. Their walkouts had closed three fourths of the picture theaters in the area for over a week, in protest over a company's furnishing of films to theaters using nonunion projectionists.

Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Selective Service Director, told a press conference that it was his "guess" that inductions for the next few months would be stepped up by 10 to 20 per cent.

James C. Petrillo, President of the American Federation of Musicians, threatened the Blue Network with a series of wildcat strikes, according to a statement by Mark Woods, network president, if record players do continue to be members of the musicians' union, rather than the National Association of Broadcast Engineers and Technicians.

Americas: Dumbarton Revision Urged in Mexico

Revision of the Dumbarton Oaks plan, to give more authority to the Assembly, to which large and small member states belong, was suggested by the Mexican Foreign Minister Ezequiel Padilla. He declared that the limited authority now planned for the Assembly would give the Council of Great Powers the "equivalent of complete control."

A Montevideo junta of the Argentine "Patria Libre" underground movement, which aims "to fight against the Farrell-Perón dictatorship through all means," has been organized by leaders of four prominent Argentine parties.

Canada: Houde Is Elected Mayor of Montreal

Camillien Houde, arrested in August, 1940, after urging residents of Montreal not to comply with National Registration regulations, has been elected Mayor of Montreal, four months after his release from internment.

Plenty to Buy but Nary a Jeep At Boston's War Surplus Sale

So you'd like to buy a jeep? How about settling for the time being on a yellow rubber life raft, a fur-lined parka or a soldier's back pack?

These items and scores of others whose adaption to civilian use will put famed Yankee ingenuity to a real test were bid on this morning by dealers in person and by mail from all over New England in the new sample and bid room of the Office of Surplus Property of the U. S. Treasury Department in the Park Square Building.

Dealers from huge department stores and from general stores in the rural areas as well as factory representatives made bids on the amazing array of military goods and sized up the possibilities of white skis, helmets, gas masks, alcohol stoves, spotlights and other items.

No Jeeps Seen

There were no jeeps to be seen, but an Army motorcycle, cots, a camera and an electrical generating plant on display as samples received plenty of attention.

Heading the Office of Surplus Property's work in this area is John D. Tompkins, newly appointed Director of Region One for the U. S. Treasury Department. Disposal is under the direct supervision of Myron D. Smith, Deputy Director of Sales.

Mr. Tompkins, who has been with the Procurement Division of the U. S. Treasury since 1935, heads a staff of more than 200 persons. Two general divisions of the staff are the sales section, composed of persons with a thorough knowledge of the goods to be sold; and the control division, where all documents are handled.

Eight Divisions

Under the immediate supervision of Mr. Smith, a former industrial executive, eight major merchandise divisions have been set up. Goods to be sold will be classified in one of these—furniture, machinery, general products, auto-

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Weather Predictions

Cloudy—Cold

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

'Courtesy of 95th' Puts U. S. in Reich

With the U. S. Third Army, Dec. 12

Since Berlin juggled the Franco-German border in 1940 to embrace Alsace-Lorraine, there are no markers along the frontier where the Third Army has been crossing.

So, the Army put up little signs saying: "You are now entering enemy territory. Remain alert."

But along the road which the 95th Division fought on the way to Saarlautern there is a much larger sign. It says:

"You are now entering Germany through the courtesy of the 95th Division."

Orders Issued To Tighten Up On Deferments

By R. Stafford Derby
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Massachusetts men from 26 through 37 will have to be called on in greater numbers to fill any sizable increase in draft quotas, Col. Ralph M. Smith, State Director of Selective Service, stated today. "We are scraping the bottom of the barrel so far as the young men from 18 through 26 are concerned," he explained.

While awaiting receipt of definite regulations from national selective service headquarters, the State office has sent out to all local boards copies of the telegram from Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, director of Selective Service, ordering a tightening of all deferments and a practical stoppage of "job changing."

Basic Factors

Two fundamental factors bringing about the change in selective service classification and action are seen as the need for greater reserves for our armed forces and the necessity to stop a definite trend of workers away from war plants to jobs with a peacetime future, Colonel Smith said.

Men with war jobs and on a deferred classification will be reclassified "IA" if they change employment without receiving a "determination" from their local draft board stating that the change is "in the best interest of the war effort," according to Colonel Smith. "There has been an unquestionable trend into less essential activities by many workers who are looking for a permanent job for the future. This must be stopped. The war is not over and our production front must be maintained," he said.

Tighten Up

In the light of General Hershey's telegram the local boards will tighten up on all deferment classifications, said the State Director, who pointed out that all men with such deferments are subject to review regardless of the nature of the business in which they are engaged.

Local boards have already received the January draft quotas, according to the State Director,

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Air-Troop Role Of Enemy Seen Cut on Leyte

By Gordon Walker
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SIXTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS IN THE PHILIPPINES, Dec. 12—The use of Japanese paratroopers in future campaigns in the Philippines probably will be limited to small nuisance raids behind American front lines, it is believed here.

This seems clear, following the complete wiping out of enemy airborne troops here last week after nearly three years of inaction.

As far as is known now, the Japanese Army never has had more than about a regiment of paratroopers, with perhaps another regiment of glider troops, and an equal number of trainees. This force may have been expanded slightly, but it is doubtful whether it will ever reach the ratio to the ground forces which is found in American, Russian, British, or German Armies.

It is therefore believed that the Japanese will not be in a position to use their paratroopers in the normal function of supporting a large ground advance. This will be particularly true considering that for the most part the Japanese in the Philippines in the future will be on the defensive.

Assumptions Borne Out

These assumptions are borne out to some extent by details of the recent Japanese paratroop landing here. Reconstructing the probable enemy battle plan, it seems clear now that the Japanese were out to seize control of one of several American-held airfields in the San Pablo area of central Leyte.

Just west of the airfields, a group of about 300 survivors of the original Japanese 16th Division garrisoning Leyte had been hiding in the mountains near Barauen.

This band, which had been

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Athens Battle Stalemated; British Wait New Forces

LONDON, Dec. 12 (AP)—Heavy fighting in Piraeus was acknowledged in a British communiqué today even as Prime Minister Winston Churchill's two envoys—Field Marshal Sir Harold Alexander and Cabinet Minister Harold MacMillan—arrived in Athens in an attempt to end the Greek dispute.

Maj. Gen. Ronald M. Scobie, commanding the British forces in Greece, announced "British reinforcements have landed and some progress has been made during the past 12 hours against heavy resistance. Elsewhere in Greece the position is generally uneasy."

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Dec. 12—The fighting in Athens between British and regular Greek forces on the one side and those of the left-wing E. L. A. S. forces on the other has begun to take on the character of a bitter and what may turn out to be a long-drawn-out struggle.

Even the most optimistic officials here admit it will take a long time to clear up Athens alone.

This conclusion is underlined by the fact that the E. L. A. S. now is estimated to have some 25,000 men in the neighborhood of Athens—some 10,000 to 15,000 of these in Athens and Piraeus alone. The remaining E. L. A. S. troops are strategically placed on high ground overlooking the city on the northeast and northwest.

Conflict Widens

This and other facts incline observers to the view that the struggle, which it was hoped might be confined to the Athens branch of the E. L. A. S., may draw in the whole nation-wide E. L. A. S. organization. If this occurs, the conflict may be greatly prolonged. An Associated Press report quotes "an impartial source" as saying that E. A. M.-E. L. A. S. leaders now "realize that they will eventually lose" in their conflict with British and Greek regular troops.

[The report adds that the possibility of a peace, or at least a truce, also was strengthened by Publisher Dimitri Lambrakis, who has been working overtime as a negotiator. He reported E. A. M. leaders as much more conciliatory than they were a week ago.]

The past two days have seen virtually no change in the Athens battle lines. Neither side has

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Aluminum Interests Hit as Foe Of St. Lawrence Seaway Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12—Proponents of the St. Lawrence Waterway charged today that the aluminum interests are behind the opposition to the big seaway.

Indorsed by Presidents Harding, Coolidge, Hoover, and Roosevelt, by the Republican 1932 platform, and by Canada, the great international undertaking has never been started due to the two-thirds treaty provision in the United States Constitution.

It is accepted here that if the St. Lawrence Waterway came up on its own merits, and needed only a majority Senate and House vote to pass, it would be approved. But since it requires co-operative action with Canada, it has heretofore come forward as a treaty. In 1934 the Senate had 4 votes to spare over a simple majority in favor of the treaty for the 2,700-mile deep-water highway that would put Duluth, in effect, on the ocean. But it needed a majority of 30 votes to get the two-thirds majority required by the Constitution.

Added as Amendment

The latest effort has been to introduce the matter as an executive agreement, not as a treaty, added as an amendment to the current rivers and harbors bill.

Charging the American and Canadian "aluminum cartel" with obstruction, Senator George D. Aiken (R) of Vermont declared, "We are dealing here with some of the most ruthless and powerful economic interests that have ever sought to intervene in the concerns of any government."

Utility interests are also fighting extension of the great power development, Senator Aiken charged. They fear development of the big potential power block in the latent international rapids section.

The St. Lawrence amendment, acted upon today, incorporated the agreement signed between the United States and Canada March 19, 1941, for developing the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Waterway. The amendment proposed an authorization, not an immediate appropriation.

Legislation Favored

In 1909 the United States and Great Britain ratified a treaty on boundary waters which contains a provision for "mutual arrangements. . . by concurrent or reciprocal legislation" by Congress or the Canadian Parliament. Some supporters of the St. Lawrence project hold that thus it should be undertaken through legislation, instead of being embodied in a treaty.

Support for the St. Lawrence project, and opposition to it, follow lines of anticipated economic advantage. Support comes from commercial and industrial interests along the Great Lakes, "landlocked" farmers of the Middle West, and the sections of New York, Pennsylvania, and New England that might get cheap power from the St. Lawrence.

The project has been opposed by the railroads, the utility interests, the agricultural territory tapped by the lower Mississippi, the coal industry and the coal miners, and the Atlantic and the Gulf seaports.

Doom of Reich War Industry Said to Be Goal of U. S. Plan

LONDON, Dec. 12 (AP)—American proposals for control of Germany were said by a reliable informant today to call for "complete and ruthless" abolition of German war industries and the wiping out of the Reich's aviation enterprises.

Other German industries would be controlled so completely the Reich never again could dominate European economy.

Ambassador John G. Winant was reported reliably to have presented to the European Advisory Council two or more memoranda containing the American proposals as part of the Allies' plan to prevent Germany from ever again waging war. Mr. Winant was believed to have discussed the data with President Roosevelt and the State Department during his recent visit to Washington.

Curb on Chemicals

The Americans were believed to have suggested that it should be made impossible for Germany's chemical industries to manufacture poison gas or similar weapons.

The proposals specified, however, that civilian requirements of medicines and drugs should be allowed, the informant said.

It was reported additionally provided that the whole question of Allied control of industry should be settled jointly by the United States, Britain, Russia and France.

The American plan was said to grant latitude in Germany's future textile industries, since production would be for civilian consumers.

The feeling here was that the American proposal did not go nearly so far as the plan of Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, which virtually would have wiped out German industry and made the country dependent largely upon agriculture.

Britain Presents Plan

Britain was understood to have presented its plans covering German industry, foreign and domestic trade.

Neither Russia nor France has submitted views. France was believed waiting until Gen. Charles de Gaulle finished digesting his talks with Premier Joseph Stalin, so as to harmonize French proposals with those of the Soviet Union.

The European Advisory Council was understood to have started discussions on the American and British plans.

Allied Pacific Fleets United; Britain Not to Send Soldiers

NEW YORK, Dec. 12—Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, United States Pacific Fleet Commander, "will soon move his headquarters from Pearl Harbor to Guam, which will be the headquarters for the future offensive against Japan," the Australian Radio reported today in a dispatch from Guam.

CBS recorded the radiocast.

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12—A detailed and carefully worked out arrangement for the maximum co-operation of Anglo-American naval power in the Pacific for the climatic offensive against Japan has now been reached by the American and British Governments, The Christian Science Monitor learned authoritatively today.

Because of the overwhelming concentration of American force in the Pacific and because of the extent of firsthand experience in battling the Japanese, supreme command will rest with American officers.

This action implements one of the major decisions of the September Quebec meeting between President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill.

In consequence ways and means are fully complete to bring together the total usable sea power of both countries for the final push against the Pacific enemy.

Preparatory Steps Taken

British military observers have been participating in virtually all recent Pacific operations and units of the British fleet have been attached to some of the American task forces. This has been only preparatory to the larger strategic integration of naval power of the two countries.

It is emphasized here that the striking changes made this week

Continued on Page 6, Column 3

MELBOURNE, Dec. 12 (AP)—Admiral Sir Bruce Fraser, Commander of the new British Pacific Fleet, indicated here today that Britain's contribution in the war against the Japanese in the Pacific would best be confined to sea and air support.

The Admiral said the view in England was that supply arrangement would become too complicated if troops were sent, too.

He expressed the belief that a concentration of fleets in the Pacific would have considerable effect on shortening the war because Japan is dependent on sea power and aircraft.

One effect of this marshaling of sea power in the Pacific probably will mean that the Japanese Navy would not seek to engage the

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Allies Plan to Block All Nazi Properties

By the Associated Press

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower said today in a proclamation radiocast to Germany that "the Allied Military Government proposes to block all property of the Nazi Party, its leading officials, and supporters" so that questions of ownership may be determined in an orderly manner.

This was the ninth in a series of proclamations, directed to the Germans, explaining Allied plans for occupied Germany.

Promising that the property of the United Nations and their nationals would be protected, the statement said, present holders of blocked properties "are required to hold and preserve them, subject to the instructions of the Military Government."

It added that attempts to conceal such blocked property or hinder the Military Government in preserving it for determination of its future use would result in severe penalties.

Boston Found at Top of List Of Per Capita Police Costs

Boston leads all cities in its population class with respect to per capita police costs, and during 1943 it stood 49 per cent above the average per capita cost of other cities, the Boston Municipal Research Bureau declared today as it urged Mayor Tobin to seek an over-all reduction of police and fire department expenditures and of "excessive personnel."

Although the Bureau did not register objections to the recent $200 salary increase granted police and firemen, it pointed out that Boston compares very unfavorably to other cities with respect to expenditures and personnel.

Referring to Mayor Tobin's expressed gratification that the recent salary increase would bring compensation of these employees "into line with that received by men in other cities of comparable size throughout the country," the Bureau urged that he broaden his comparative survey to cover other factors.

Pointing out that Boston's per capita costs of police in 1943 amounted to $8.10 as compared with a low $3.80 per capita cost in Pittsburgh, Pa., the Research Bureau declared that Boston's high cost is largely explained by excessive personnel. Per capita costs in Washington, second in line, were listed at $6.58 per person.

"Boston has more police employees on a population basis than any other city in its class," the Research Bureau declared, "employing three men to every 1,000 inhabitants as compared with Washington, second in order, which has 2.6 men per 1,000 inhabitants. Pittsburgh, the low city in this class, employs 1.7 men per 1,000. Boston also leads with respect to police personnel per square mile."

The Bureau pointed out that Boston's per capita expenses for fire protection were second highest for cities in its class, that it leads all cities with regard to the number of fire personnel per square mile, and that it is second only to San Francisco on the basis of the number of fire personnel per 1,000 inhabitants.

In view of such findings, the Bureau stated, "the need for expert scrutiny of local police and fire requirements through an officially-sponsored survey is obvious. Such a survey should determine whether Boston's high costs and apparent excess of personnel are due to actual needs or other reasons."

Area Needs 3,600 More Workers Than Survey Shows Available

Five thousand workers have quit the major war plants of Greater Boston in two months and 3,600 more workers are needed here for essential industry than there seems any means of getting, Leon J. Kowal, Area Director for the War Manpower Commission, reported today.

These figures go to explain the tighter hiring regulations which went into effect here yesterday. They are drawn from the latest survey made by the Boston organization of the WMC, just completed. The survey covered both men and women.

"We find an estimated demand of about 9,000 workers," Mr. Kowal said. "Against this we expect some women will be drawn into the labor market by the expanding opportunities opening for them here. Further supply will come from workers transferring from less essential activities and other sources.

"Adding up the possibilities, we estimate an available total of 6,000 workers. That leaves us with a shortage for which we can see no supply."

The 9,000 wanted includes the stores as a small part of the overall requirements. Many of the new women workers will go into the stores, it is anticipated. But a great part of the demand is for out-and-out war establishments.

Mr. Kowal added that there were fewer workers here today in essential industry and a slight increase in less essential business, and that this was something the war effort could not afford.

Employment is showing an increase in hotels, clubs, restaurants, real estate, and retail distribution, though the last is explained by the normal seasonal trend.

On the other side of the picture, the greatest demand is being made by the shipyards and munitions production.

"Two thirds of those leaving our war plants are women," Mr. Kowal said. "Cutbacks have not been a cause of people getting out of work here. There have been very few of any importance in Greater Boston, and where they have occurred, the workers released have been readily absorbed by other war plants. Contract terminations have not been of consequence."

Chapel Speaker Named

The Rev. Frederic C. Lawrence, rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Brookline, will be the chapel speaker before the student body of Northeastern University, Thursday morning, at 8:40, at the University, 360 Huntington Avenue. Dean Charles W. Havice will introduce the speaker.

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Medford Man Honored For Heroic Action

War Activities of New England

Expert seamanship coupled with "courageous devotion to duty" in towing vital military and naval equipment to the Normandy beaches on "D-Day" has won the Bronze Star Medal for Capt. W. H. Publicover of Medford, U. S. Merchant Marine Service, according to a delayed dispatch from headquarters of the Naval Forces in Europe, received here today.

Despite the unwieldy nature of his tows, Captain Publicover, master of the War Shipping Administration tug Farallon, completed his assignment in the face of strong cross winds and rough seas.

"His steadfast courage in the face of saturating enemy artillery fire, heavily mined waters and sporadic air attack was an inspiration to his crew," the citation from Admiral Harold R. Stark, commander of U. S. Naval Forces in Europe, stated.

Return Demanded

Return to the United States of fighting men of New England National Guard units, who have been "marooned in the South Pacific" nearly three years, was demanded by Representative Ranulf Compton (R) of Connecticut in the U. S. House of Representatives yesterday.

The Connecticut Representative has been asking for such action for several months. While Secretary of War Stimson has authorized General MacArthur to "take whatever action he deemed appropriate to the circumstances—nothing has happened," the legislator stated yesterday.

These Pacific veterans have fought the enemy for 34 months, continued Representative Compton, insisting that justice demanded their return on furloughs.

Among National Guard units which were mobilized, trained at Camp Edwards and sent overseas in December, 1942, are an anti-aircraft regiment composed of Connecticut guardsmen, and infantry, artillery engineer and medical units of the 26th (Yankee) Division, all from Massachusetts.

Orders Are Issued For Tightening Up On All Deferments

Continued from Page 1

who added that the number of men to be inducted was within a hundred of those called in the past few months. Colonel Smith explained that he had no way of knowing if any large increase was contemplated in the calls by the armed forces for the coming months, but that a 20 per cent increase, as reportedly estimated by General Hershey, would mean a serious inroad into the older age-groups of Bay State men.

War Job 'Freeze'

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12 (AP)—A top draft official today advocated drastic steps to force men between 38 and 45 to remain on war jobs.

Col. Francis Keesling, Selective Service Legislative Officer, said an extension of War Mobilizer James F. Byrnes' latest edict would eliminate turnover and meet war production deficiencies.

Tobin Explains Lack of Comment

Unfamiliarity with the details of the $44,833,000 public works construction program advocated by the Emergency Public Works Commission was given today by Mayor Tobin as the main reason for his not being able to make specific comment on the projects.

"I am not familiar with the details of the program," the Governor-Elect said. "Therefore, I am not in a position to make logical comment. Methods of financing the cost of construction will have to be studied prior to sending recommendations to the Legislature.

"Before these final recommendations are made, each project will have to be thoroughly studied as to utility and necessity," he said. "The final decision on all of these projects will rest with the Legislature, which has the power to make the appropriations for construction."

Boston to Have Lighted Yule Tree

A total of 784 spruce trees will be used in the 80-foot-high Christmas tree which the Park Department is erecting on Boston Common.

Twelve hundred lights will decorate the tree, and William P. Long, Boston Park Commissioner, hopes to have the tree lighted for about a week before Christmas.

If regulations permit lighting of the tree this far in advance of Christmas, it will be the first year in which the tree has been fully lighted since the war began. Workmen are hoping to finish the tree by Dec. 19.

Holiday-Plan Discussion

"A General Christmas Program for the Pre-School Child" will be the subject discussed by the Child Study Group of Auburndale, when it meets tomorrow night at 8 o'clock at the home of Mrs. Herbert Haake, 85 Kingswood Road, Auburndale. Mrs. Ralph S. Goodrich will be co-hostess.

6th WAR LOAN
IT'S TIME TO BUY THAT EXTRA BOND
HOOVER MOTORS
Ford Sales and Service
Motor Mart, Park Square
Hub. 7100 Boston

Military Goods Go on Sale

By a Staff Photographer

Office of Surplus Property Holds First Bidding in New Sample Room

Many of the varied military items shown in the picture above will be sold to civilians in city and country stores throughout New England. Dealers today bid on the surplus goods, which included skis, shoes, electrical equipment, and rifles, at the first bidding held by the Office of Surplus Property in their new sample room in the Park Square Building. Here Walter Haven of the Surplus Office examines the display. Lower: A sealed bid is made by Harold Smith, left, while John Tompkins, new regional director, center, and Myron D. Smith, deputy director of sales, right, look on.

School Department Charges Denied by Strayer Official

Charges that the Strayer Survey Committee had broken faith with the Board of Superintendents of the Boston schools "in releasing to the press certain of its findings before submitting them to the School Committee for verification as to the facts upon which these findings were based," were denied today by William L. Connor, Associate Director of the Survey.

In a 12-page report submitted to the Boston School Committee last night, the Board of Superintendents claimed that "exactly the opposite procedure had been promised by the Director of the Survey" and that "many of the conclusions of the Survey are not supported by facts which might have been readily ascertained by conference with school officials."

"We didn't make any such promises," Mr. Connor declared in an interview this noon. "Moreover, we kept the staff of superintendents and the Superinendent himself informed at all times of the progress of our work and of the information we were collecting. We stated specifically in our preferatory mataerial that we had done so and that both they and we reserved the right to disagree."

In answer to the Board's criticisms of the Survey recommendation that 35 schools be closed, Mr. Connor stated that "the whole school-building business was reviewed with every single assistant superintendent, building by building, before we came to our decision. Sometimes we changed our opinion to agree with theirs and sometimes we felt the evidence warranted sticking to our conclusions."

According to the Superintendents' report, "members of the Survey Staff were pressed for time in making their redistricting proposals, and their map work, statistical studies, and theoretic conclusions were of necessity in some cases superficial because of ignorance of local conditions."

To this Mr. Connor replied: "We had two of the best men in New England on that part of the job—Edwin F. Nelson, Assistant Superintendent of Schools, Hartford, Conn., and John E. Nichols, Supervisor of School Buildings and Plans, State Department of Education, Connecticut. They know New England up and down and back and forth. They had four competent assistants to do the footwork. They went over the schools with a fine-tooth comb. Every problem was discussed with the assistant superintendents before the report was written.

"Of course," he added, "the Superintendents have a right to disagree but not to misstate the facts."

Mr. Connor feels that this report by the Board of Superintendents furnishes additional evidence of the very thing the Survey complains of—"that a political School Committee elects a Board of Superintendents without consulting with the Superintendent of Schools as to the job to be done and keeps the Board strictly under its thumb to do its bidding.

"The kind of report they gave last night, which simply denies all the facts we spent months assembling, is evidence," he went on, "that they are under pressure to make reply. In other words, the whole thing is just more evidence of the fact that a fundamental reorganization has to take place before the citizens can get the facts out of them."

Criticizing members of the survey staff for addressing various civic groups, the Board says that it "assumed that when the completed report of the Survey was submitted to the Finance Commission the activities of the Survey Staff would automatically cease. The Board of Superintendents has serious doubt as to whether the contract of the Finance Commission for a general survey of the Boston Public Schools included any provision for organizing groups of citizens to favor specific 'reform actions.'"

In reply to this Mr. Connor pointed out that he stayed in Boston after other members of the staff left to see the survey report through the printing. "I terminated my connection with the Finance Commission the minute the last batch of proofs went to press," he said. "I am no longer employed by the Finance Commission and am a free agent to speak about the survey when asked to do so by civic groups."

The Boston School Committee voted last night to accept an invitation from the Boston Finance Commission for a conference tomorrow at 2 p. m. on the legislation which the Commission plans to submit to the State Legislature to put the recommendations of the survey into effect.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Cloudy—Cold

Boston and Vicinity: Considerable cloudiness this afternoon and tonight and an occasional very light rain shower or snow flurry, turning colder tonight with lowest temperature near 30 degrees. Wednesday considerable cloudiness, occasional snow flurries and somewhat colder. Strong winds this afternoon and tonight diminishing slowly on Wednesday.

Maine: Heavy snow in the north this afternoon becoming light tonight and changing to snow flurries on Wednesday. Rain and freezing rain in the southern portion this afternoon will change to light snow tonight and to snow flurries on Wednesday, turning colder tonight and somewhat colder on Wednesday. Strong winds with gales off shore tonight and Wednesday.

New Hampshire: Light to occasionally moderate snow in the north this afternoon becoming light tonight. Light rain mixed with sleet in the southern portion this afternoon will change to light snow tonight. Wednesday mostly cloudly with snow flurries. Somewhat colder tonight and Wednesday. Fresh to strong winds tonight and Wednesday with gales off shore.

Vermont: Light snow this afternoon, occasionally moderate in the mountains will continue tonight and change to snow flurries on Wednesday. A little colder tonight and Wednesday. Fresh winds.

Massachusetts and Connecticut: Scattered light rain this afternoon, changing to snow flurries tonight and becoming colder. Wednesday considerable cloudiness with a few snow flurries in the Berkshires and somewhat colder. Fresh to strong winds in the interior and gales off shore diminishing on Wednesday.

Rhode Island: Considerable cloudiness and scattered light rain this afternoon and tonight, turning colder tonight. Wednesday partly cloudy and somewhat colder. Strong winds with gales off shore will diminish on Wednesday.

Eastport to Block Island: Southwest storm warnings are being displayed from Block Island to Rockport. Northeast storm warnings Rockport to Eastport, will be changed to northwest storm warnings at 2 p. m. today. Southwest and west winds 40 to 50 miles per hour off coast of southern New England. Easterly winds 55 to 65 miles per hour off Maine and New Hampshire coasts, backing to northwest and west this afternoon and tonight.

High Tides at Boston
Tuesday, 10:05 p. m.: height 8.5 feet.
Wednesday, 10:31 a. m.; height 9.0 feet.

Christmas Tree Inflaters Warned

Dealers in Christmas trees were warned today by the Regional Office of Price Administration that "if prices become at all inflationary," ceilings will be clamped on the trees. Authority to make this move has just come from Washington, OPA officials stated.

They added that it was hoped local dealers would heed this warning, and hold to reasonable prices for Christmas trees so that it would not be necessary to establish ceilings.

Dealers Avoid Meat 'Revolt' In Bay State

By Everett M. Smith
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

While good grades of meat were still scarce in New England markets today, the situation here has not reached the "revolt" stage, as apparently it has in New York City, where butchers threaten to close up shop for Christmas week.

There, the situation seems to hinge on a series of grievances which have developed during the past two years of price control.

"Here in Massachusetts, the butchers have co-operated with the Office of Price Administration, and they have co-operated with us," said Malcolm McCabe, Executive Secretary of the Massachusetts Retail Grocers' and Provision Dealers' Association, today.

Denying any considerable so-called "red market," in which dealers are charged with demanding red points and tokens for point-free grades of meat, Mr. McCabe added: "We are hopeful that we can work out any problem we may be faced with here before it reaches the 'explosion' stage, as apparently it has in New York."

Meanwhile, in a move to protect consumers against up-grading of meat in retail stores, the Office of Economic Stabilization in Washington today required grade labels on dressed carcasses of beef, veal, lamb, and mutton. This label is to appear at least every two inches along all primal cuts of meat.

Regional OPA officials said that such a plan will protect consumers against any possible "red market"—such as has occurred in New York—resulting from stores collecting red stamps and tokens for meat cuts which were point free.

"Housewives," the OPA officials warned, "should look for the grade stamp on the meats they buy. If the meat is stamped 'C' or 'D' they are not required to give up any ration points."

The OES has delegated authority to the OPA to enforce the regulations and to protect the public, it was stated.

The general feeling among Greater Boston meat retailers today was that "the fellows in New York had no one to blame but themselves."

Street Lights' Future Role

The "how" and "why" of modernized street lighting and the role it will play in the vast highway program of the postwar period will be discussed by Cromwell A. B. Halvorson, consultant engineer for the General Electric Company, and Dana W. Rowten, section engineer for Westinghouse Electric Company, at a meeting of the New England Section of the Illuminating Engineering Society in Northeastern University, Friday night.

Squire Plant Workers in War Fitted to Jobs on Their Return

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Down-to-earth treatment fitting veterans to jobs is awaiting old employees of John P. Squire Company in Cambridge on their return to civilian life. This old New England business, an associated plant of Swift & Co., has sent 376 men in the armed forces, with 15 of them already back working in the plant.

Looking toward the future, James G. Kennedy, manager of the plant, states that "we shall do everything we can to have jobs available when demobilization day arrives. Although our first obligation is to reinstate all regular employees, we intend to do all we can for very returning veteran, no matter what the length of company service has been.

"We have made plans to fit handicapped veterans into new jobs and also to find places for experience they have gained in the service," added Mr. Kennedy.

How this program is being formulated and put into practice was described by Roger Sherman, Industrial Relations Manager. At present Mr. Sherman is talking with each veteran before he goes back to work or starts through the employment procedure which calls for a physical examination, interview and placement follow-up.

The Older Men

Returning veterans in the Squire organization have been the older men, Mr. Sherman explained. The younger ones are only now coming into the picture. One of these latter is a former Marine sergeant. His progress illustrates the way these men are being helped.

After fighting with the First Marine Division in the early battles on Guadalcanal, this young man went to Australia, where he was injured in an automobile accident. Invalided back to California, he was in hospitals there for 10 months before coming East to the Chelsea Naval Hospital.

About 30 days before receiving his discharge from the Corps, the young Marine was visited by a Squire representative. The visitor found that the veteran had his eyes set on a position as inspector in the Department of Agriculture's Bureau of Animal Industry.

One of the convictions which Mr. Sherman has formed from his work in the veteran re-employment plan is that each veteran should be given ample information regarding job possibilities, his own capabilities and potentialities and allowed to plan his own future without interference.

In the case of the Marine veteran this pointed the way for an interview for the young man with the head of the Bureau in Boston. The private consultation convinced the veteran that he could not afford to take the time for required training and further education which would also involve a loss of current earning power.

Returning to Squire, he was re-employed at a rate higher than when he left and told of the special course in packing-house practice which is given without charge and on the company's time to approved employees. He is now at work earning a good wage, and is receiving education to fit him for advancement.

Practically all of the veterans re-employed have been given greater responsibility, said Mr. Sherman, and are making good. Recognizing that the present demand is minor compared to those to be made later on the personnel department, Mr. Sherman is conducting a survey to establish possible jobs for disabled veterans.

Sent Packages

Four times a year the former employees with the armed forces are sent packages from the company. Copies of the Squire's New England News giving accounts of happenings at the local plant are mailed regularly. In addition, birthday cards are sent to the fighting men.

That these evidences of the company's personal interest are appreciated is shown by the many letters received in Cambridge from fighing fronts all over the world, said Mr. Sherman. A recent letter came from one of the company's regular employees, a soldier in France, who was thinking of his postwar life.

Was his job still open? Would it be ready when he got out of service? A quick reply went back. It was a great big "Yes."

Recognizing the immense amount of work the re-employment committeemen on the local selective service boards face, Mr. Sherman has written to each board where Squire's men were inducted and offered the co-operation of the Cambridge plant in the re-employment of veterans.

After taking care of their own men, the Squire Company is planning to absorb as many veterans as possible into its postwar work. While no great expansion is contemplated, according to Mr. Sherman, the natural growth of the company will open new job opportunities.

R. S. D.

Trade Prospects After Victory Tied to Advertising 'Dynamite'

Like dynamite needed to loosen a log jam, advertising and salesmanship will be essential to loosen pent-up wartime consumer demand and keep the flow of employment-making production moving freely in postwar years, according to W. J. Cashman, sales promotion and publicity expert who has been surveying trade prospects after victory. He spoke today at the Advertising Club of Boston luncheon.

Mr. Cashman, who is a native of Salem, Mass., and a graduate of Brown University, is known as the originator of the first successful co-operative merchandising plan for utility companies, for which he was given the Davidson award by that industry. He is now connected with the electrical appliance firm of Landers, Frary & Clark of New Britain, Conn.

Mr. Cashman presented an array of figures to show that, even if peak spending figures for 1940 could be reached in the postwar years, and if an expected 4,000,000 to 6,000,000 workers in war industry leave the employment market when the war ends, consumer demand promises employment to 16,000,000 less workers than the total likely to be available.

To increase demand sufficiently to provide work for this huge army of job-seekers, he continued, the living standard of every man, woman and child in the country would have to be increased by 50 per cent—measured by spending. And much of this spending should be, preferably for services, rather than for manufactured goods.

In the electrical appliance field, with which Mr. Cashman is particularly concerned, house-to-house selling is important, he said. Surveys already completed show that the pent-up demand here is not nearly as great as has been anticipated. In fact it appears to be but little more than in 1941.

This may be, he indicated, because of the acquired habit of "getting along with what we've got" in part, and in part because of the comparative absence of attractive advertising campaigns to stimulate demand.

Although increased exports and the development of new industries like television, may provide much employment, Mr. Cashman asserted that the prevention of postwar unemployment is a task faced particularly by advertising men and advertsing mediums such as newspapers, magaznes, and the radio.

The much-increased demand for goods and services, which is essential to provide full employment, will not develop fully of its own accord. To help win the peace it urgently needs the same kind of stimulation that war bond drives have been given, to help win the war.

Russian Relief Needs Outlined

Owing to the temporary scarcity of new clothing for children, Dr. Hugh Cabot, Chairman of the Massachusetts Committee of Russian War Relief, is now asking the public to donate other appropriate items for the Christmas parcels to Russian children.

The agency, he says, will welcome outgrown or slightly worn garments for children, delivered in good condition, as well as articles approved by the Government; these include condensed or evaporated milk in lots of a dozen, tinned baby-foods in dozen lots, hard candies in two-pound packages, breakfast cocoa in half-dozen lots, six bars of baking chocolate, six packages of raisins, six cans of baby talcum powder.

Live 10 Stories Up, Get Bond by Ladder

By the Associated Press

Hartford, Conn., Dec. 12

When Chief of Police Charles J. Hallissey announced recently that war bonds purchased through the Police Department as Christmas gifts would be delivered by policemen in cruisers on the holiday, he started something.

Not to be quoted, Fire Chief John C. King has announced that bonds purchased for gifts through the Fire Department would be delivered on the holiday by firemen who will climb the Department's huge aerial ladder to all floors above the first.

Plenty to Buy But—Nary a Jeep at The War Surplus Sale

Continued from Page 1

motive, hardware, textiles and wearing apparel, medical and surgical, paper and office supplies.

In their job of getting back a good portion of the taxpayers' dollars, workers in the Surplus Property Office are finding buyers for items ranging from bobbie pins to locomotives, as well as discovering novel uses for many of them. One shipment of gas masks was sold to a manufacturer who plans to cut up the rubber hose for bicycle handlebar grips. The metal cans he expects to decorate with painted designs and sell as flower holders.

Quick Removal

In disposing of the first few waves of surplus war materials which are expected to rise to an estimated flood of $100,000,000,000 at the end of the war, regional officials here stress that they will strive for quick removal and take every precaution to avoid glutting the market. In the interest of economic stability and quick sales, the quantities of materials will be disposed of to manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers.

Any legitimate dealer, no matter how small, may bid on the military goods. The methods of sale or disposition depends on the type of the material and the amount. These methods fall into five categories, those of negotiated sales, formal sealed bid, informal bids, fixed price or auction. Opening of bids is scheduled for once or twice a week, with the notices mailed to a very large list of interested dealers and posted publicly.

Milton Academy Latin Teacher Has Resigned

Milton Academy officials have announced the resignation from the faculty of the Boys' School of E. Robinson Squibb, who joined the staff in September, 1937, and who has taught Latin at the school since that time.

James A. Carter, for many years a member of the Latin Department in the Boys' School, was recently granted a 30-day leave by the Navy, prior to being classified in the Reserve list. This development has made him available to resume his previous duties.

Fogarty Joins Seabees

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12 (AP)—Representative John E. Fogarty (D), of Rhode Island, who resigned from the 78th Congress last week, was sworn into the Navy Seabees today as a carpenter's mate, third class.

Senate Group Drops Resolve For Jewish National Homeland

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12 — On the advice of the State Department, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee has decided not to rile troubled British-American relations further by advocating the establishment of a Jewish national homeland at this time.

The Senate committee voted 12 to 8 against the resolution which sought the opening of Palestine-American Congressional policy. The committee had heard from Edward R. Stettinius, Secretary of State, that President Roosevelt wanted action postponed indefinitely.

Both the Republican and Democratic national conventions last summer adopted planks favoring the establishment of a Jewish homeland, which the British Government promised in 1939 but has failed to carry through.

The Congressional resolution would have had no real effect except to notify the British that general sentiment in the United States was on the side of the Jews, who see the national homeland as the solution of their tremendous problem of establishing themselves as useful, peaceful citizens after the Nazi purge.

Ban Opposed

The resolution stated the opposition of the American Congress to the British ban on further immigration of Jews into Palestine, and advocated the establishment in Palestine of a free and independent Jewish commonwealth.

After Mr. Stettinius' private appearance before the Committee, the State Department issued a statement saying it "has the utmost sympathy for the persecuted Jewish people of Europe and has been assisting them through active support of the work of the War Refugee Board and in every other possible way. The Department considers, however, that passage of the resolution at the present time would be unwise from the standpoint of the general international situation and has so informed the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Through Breckinridge Long, former Assistant Secretary of State, the Department for some months was responsible for tabling of a congressional resolution establishing the War Refugee Board to help Jewish refugees escape from areas under Nazi control, but President Roosevelt went ahead and established the Board anyway. This is the Board Mr. Stettinius mentioned in his statement. Mr. Long was one of the Department officials retired when Mr. Stettinius took office.

Entry Permits Unused

When the Board recently withdrew its representative, Ira Hirschmann, from the Near East because the military operations made exodus of Jews impossible, there still were several thousand entry permits to Palestine unused.

The House Foreign Affairs Committee approved a Palestine resolution on Nov. 30, but it was blocked a few days ago in the Rules Committee, also on advice from Mr. Stettinius.

Religious troubles between the Palestine Hebrews and the Arabian Moslems have been among the reasons Britain has refused to open Palestine to general Jewish migration.

The recent assassination of Lord Moyne, British diplomat in Cairo, has further complicated the situation.

On the other hand, publication by the War Refugee Board of accounts of Jewish atrocities in Europe has stirred up more demands for American leadership in the solution of the problem of the European Jews.

Supreme Court Gives Ruling On Southern Movie Business

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12 (AP) — A Supreme Court decision yesterday bars seven southern movie exhibitors from buying theaters unless they first show it won't stifle competition.

It was a victory for the Government which took a far-reaching view of its importance in relation to other pending Sherman Anti-trust Act cases in the motion picture field.

Asking the Court for a directive, the Government said that otherwise it would be "unable to secure the continued existence of independent theater competition." The problem cannot be solved by a Court order after such competition is eliminated, it contended.

The Supreme Court thus broadened—while upholding—the decree of the Federal District Court of Middle Tennessee which found that the seven exhibitors and three individual defendants had violated the antitrust laws. The findings referred to an "unreasonable monopoly" by the exhibitors in theater operation in Tennessee, northern Alabama and central and western Kentucky. Stockholding inter-relationships of the exhibitors were ordered broken up.

Appeals by U. S.

Appeals were brought by the Government and six of the concerns, Crescent Amusement Company, Cumberland Amusement Company, Lyric Amusement Company, Inc., Rockwood Amusements, Incorporated, Cherokee Amusements, Inc., Kentucky Amusement Company, Inc., together with Anthony Sudekum and Kermit C. Stengel.

The provision to govern purchases by the companies was ordered into the decree with the observation that where businesses have been closed out "it is commonly impossible to turn back the clock."

The court said "the decree should be revised so as to prohibit future acquisitions of a financial interest in additional theaters outside of Nashville 'except after an affirmative showing that such acquisition will not unreasonably restrain competition.'"

The companies failed to overturn a requirement in the decree that they get rid of stock in each other and most affiliated corporations.

They attacked the order as beyond reasonable requirements for preventing violations.

Injunction Assailed

An injunction restricting the making of franchises with film distributors and licensing of films was assailed by the firms as being to the advantage of distributors at the expense of the exhibitors, depriving the latter of group purchasing power.

The decision commented that "the chief weapons used by this combination in its unlawful warfare were the franchise agreements and the licensing system."

In its only other formal opinion, the Court dismissed an attempt of the Order of Railway Conductors to nullify election and certification of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen as bargaining agents for road conductors for the Pennsylvania Railroad. The court said no such relief could be granted because the National Mediation Board was not made a party to the legal action. It was the Board which held the election and issued the certification.

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Elizabeth D. Merritt

Mrs. Elizabeth D. Merritt, who passed on at her home in Longwood Towers, Brookline, yesterday, was a member of the 1916 class of the Christian Science Board of Education and for many years was active in the practice and teaching of Christian Science.

Born in Baltimore, Md., Mrs. Merritt moved at an early age with her family to Richmond, Va., becoming interested in Christian Science in that city in 1907. Her father was for more than 50 years rector in prominent Episcopal churches in Baltimore and Richmond.

Only a short time after taking membership in The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1908, Mrs. Merritt turned her entire attention to Christian Science activities. She was the wife of Edward A. Merritt, former member of The Christian Science Board of Directors.

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Butane Used to Fuel New 'Air-Mobile'

Frank R. Perry, California mechanic, stores the material used to heat the boiler of his new car in a 10-gallon tank back of the seat. The amount flowing to the burners is regulated by a simple valve wheel, he says. Two gallons of butane will burn 17 hours when the car is traveling at 35 miles an hour; the right control on the steering column regulates pressure into the cylinders, and the left changes position of cams for reversing the motor, according to the inventor.

Perrymobile Runs on 'Air,' But Will It Run on the Road?

By Rodney L. Brink

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—The world is really beating a path to Inventor Frank R. Perry's door these days. This reporter has joined the throng three times in three days. It is a fascinating business.

In the garage just beside the little house in whose front rooms Mrs. Perry conducts a real-estate office is one of the most interesting automobiles—or a reasonable facsimile—that has been seen since Henry Ford tuned up the great-granddaddy of all jalopies away back yonder. But the Perrymobile uses no gasoline.

This "air-mobile," or what-you-may-call-it, is as pretty as a Swiss watch in a plush case. Mr. Perry is a good mechanic. Everybody who sees it says that. The hood and even the dashboard of this model are of plexiglass. The Ford chassis into which the mystery engine is built is newly painted, yellow and black.

Under the plexiglass hood is a tall, black, up-ended, oblong steel box housing a set of stainless steel pipes. Abaft this cylinder, about where the transmission box rests in an ordinary automobile, are four shiny steel cylinders, two on a side, each bank pointing about 45 degrees away from vertical. Gleaming cylinder heads of bronze, small exhaust pipes that shine like new silver dollars, several other miniature gadgets not understandable to the layman, all extra shiny and bright—

But will it run? What speed will it make? What will it cost? Who has the patents? Mr. Perry estimates that his mail runs as high as 500 letters a day since the night he went on a radio program and talked about his device.

On the morning this article was written, if Mr. Perry could have taken his mobile down the street and back at 30 miles an hour under its own power, without doubt he could have had a check for upward of $100,000 to bind him and his invention to the five representatives of a top-flight industrialist who were in the garage to look at it.

The engine simply wasn't working. A sand hole had blown out in one of the bronze cylinder heads. The throttle valve was being changed for one which would not tighten up under pressure.

"There are always bound to be a few bugs in any mechanism that has just been put together," said the friendly little inventor, but gloomily.

He had planned to haul the model up to San Francisco for a demonstration and probable sale to a big production company. Representatives of the big production company looked a little sad, but asked question by the score.

The Perrymobile has no spark plugs, clutch, or carburetor. No starter, fan, or gear box. It makes no noise, no smoke, no smell. Its engine exhaust goes into the radiator. It uses, in combination, the fundamentals of the internal combustion engine, the steam engine, refrigeration, and the diesel engine, according to its inventor.

The motor is driven by a combination of compressed air and vapor, or "steam," from a secret liquid which boils at 150° Fahrenheit. The secret liquid is not so very secret, either. "Any high-school chemical student can make it," says Mr. Perry.

One quart of the liquid is all that is needed in the 30 horsepower engine in the model under inspection. It is exhausted as vapor into the car's radiator, and condensed to liquid and used over and over again.

The compressed air which is heated with the vapor and applied to the cylinder heads becomes the only real exhaust. "We blow it out because we want cool air for our operation," says Mr. Perry.

The fuel which supplies the heat for the expander—which is comparable to a steam boiler—is butane gas in liquid form. It cost him, as Mr. Perry remembers it, 8½ cents a gallon. The fuel tank behind the little car's only seat holds 10 gallons. Each gallon, says the inventor, will take the car 60 miles.

Such mileage, he hastens to add, is possible only because, even while idling, the engine is pumping compressed air into a tank under the seat, maintaining a constant pressure of 150 pounds. The compressed air thus furnished, he says, supplies always one third of the pressure applied to the cylinder heads.

Air pressure maintained in the tank is enough to operate the vehicle for a time, Mr. Perry claims. The air-pressure tank, kept full to overflowing, blows out its escape valve on long down grades, he says. He tells of a trip down the Sierra Nevada on which he used no fuel at all, the stored air pressure being enough to take the short climbs encountered. "She blew excess air from the escape valve all the way down," he says.

Mr. Perry told the engineers assembled in his garage that his vehicle as it stands weighs only 700 pounds, its power plant only 150 pounds, as compared to the approximate 2,000-pound weight of a gasoline motored automobile of conventional design.

College Trend Cuts Aid From Carnegie Fund

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 12—With American colleges and universities engaged increasingly in the direct or indirect ownership of many forms of business, "from oil wells to country estates; from football stadiums to opera houses," the relationship between these institutions and the Carnegie Endowment funds is rapidly changing, according to a report of the Carnegie Corporation of New York, made public here today.

"At the present time," the report, prepared by Walter A. Jessup, President of the Corporation before his passing in July, declares, "The income of the Corporation is about $4,500,000; the receipts of the colleges in 1940 were in excess of $630,000,000."

The new trend in college financing was reported on the occasion of the presenting of a grant of $5,000,000 to the Carnegie Institution of Washington by the Carnegie Corporation of New York, bringing the total endowment of the scientific-research agency to $32,000,000.

Only 35 separate grants were made during the past year, as compared with 79 in 1942-43 and 280 in 1938-39, the report added, remarking that colleges and universities did not receive as large or as numerous gifts as in other years.

At one time, $6,000,000 was appropriated each year, which was equivalent to one fifteenth of the annual income of institutions of higher learning in America. At the present rate of income, total corporation grants if all were expended in this field would be equal to one one-hundred-and-fortieth of the total receipts of the colleges.

Among grants made this past year were a gift of $225,000 to the American Red Cross for war-service activities and $150,000 to the National War Fund.

The Carnegie Endowment for International Peace received $75,000, the Institute of Pacific Relations, $34,000; the Council on Foreign Relations, $40,000, and the Foreign Policy Association, $10,000.

White House From Inside; Reporters Taken on Tour

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12—When Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt took about 50 newspaperwomen on a tour of three floors of the White House yesterday, they found out, among other things:

The President has an electrified pipe organ in his study.

There is a photograph of Marshal Joseph Stalin, along with those of other celebrities, on the bookcases in the second-floor corridor.

Sheets have to be ordered especially for the extra-long Lincoln bed, but there are plenty on hand.

A Victorian table in the same bedroom has a wooden bird's nest where its legs come together, complete even to four wooden eggs.

Over the President's fireplace hangs a pastel portrait of his wife. Opposite it is a portrait of his mother. Mrs. Roosevelt, who has refused to let her portrait be painted for the White House, explained this one was done from photographs about 15 years ago. That, she said modestly, "is why it looks so pretty."

It takes six men a day and a half to clean the 22,000 pieces in the three crystal chandeliers in the East Room of the White House. They are cleaned once a year.

The producers of the movie "Wilson" made the White House look partly the way it does today, partly the way it did in President Wilson's day. Recent additions not there in President Wilson's time are the silken ropes around the gold seal in the main foyer and the scarlet hangings in the East Room. In President Wilson's day they were gold.

The White House has 32 on its household staff. No one except the housekeeper works more than eight hours a day without extra time off. Since the draft has taken many regular workers, older men and returned soldiers are being used to fill vacancies.

The gifts and trophies President Roosevelt used to keep in a special room on the ground floor have been moved to the Hyde Park, N. Y., library and the room has been turned into a carefully guarded war-map room.

Galvanized garbage buckets pained red and labeled "sand" still stand in some of the White House's most elegant corners.

Mrs. Roosevelt has her sitting room walls lined with hundreds of photographs of friends and relatives, their homes and children. One corner belongs to Louis Henry Howe, the President's one-time confidant and foremost "no man."

There are no plans to build new White House greenhouses until after the war. In the meantime, the Botanic Gardens and other Government greenhouses send their offerings, simple in comparison with the elaborate floral decorations the mansion has had in the past.

There is an honest-to-goodness fireplace in the room where the President makes his fireside chats, with a fire already to be lighted.

Mrs. Anna Roosevelt Boettinger, her soldier husband, and youngest son, are at present occupying the room in which Lincoln signed the Emancipation Proclamation. President Hoover had his study and where Harry Hopkins formerly lived.

The Green Room where newly arrived diplomats have tea with Mrs. Roosevelt "has had," she says, "more struggles with languages than any other White House room."

The newspaper women, many of whom have come to Washington since the war, asked to see the White House after Mrs. Roosevelt established regular tours for recuperating veterans from Walter Reed Hospital and the Naval Medical Center at Bethesda, Md. They were accompanied on their tour by Mrs. Roosevelt, her two secretaries and Mrs. Henrietta F. Nesbitt, White House housekeeper.

New Georgia Cotton Adds $25,000,000 Potentially to Value of State's Crop

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 12 (AP)—The Georgia Experiment Station announced yesterday it had developed a new variety of cotton—named Empire for the "Empire State of the South"—that would have added over $25,000,000 to the value of Georgia's cotton crop last year.

The announcement was made by J. W. Stuckey, Director of the station.

W. W. Ballard, Associate Agronomist of the station, said he gave the Empire cotton a "fair test" the last season on the farm of W. J. Estes near Haralson in Coweta County. Twenty-two tenants used Empire cotton and 22 used Stoneville 2-B, the previously recommended variety.

The Empire variety was planted on 318.6 acres with 88 tons of seed. The yield was 233.3 bales of 500 pounds each, or a yield an acre of 366 pounds of lint and 522 pounds of seed—a total value of $92.39 an acre.

The acreage planted in Stoneville cotton was 274.9, with 65.6 tons of seed. The yield was 156.6 bales of 500 pounds each. The yield an acre was 285 pounds of lint cotton and 475 pounds of seed—a total value of $72.23 an acre.

Multiplying the total cotton acreage in Georgia last year—1,360,000 acres—by the $19 an acre increase from Empire cotton, Mr. Stuckey estimated the Georgia crop would have been worth $25,840,000 more last year with only Empire cotton planted.

Chefs and Waiters Dish Out War Bonds in Grand Style

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 12 (AP)—Maybe chefs and waiters can't serve steaks aplenty, but they can dish out the war bonds.

A delegation of them sold more than $10,000,000 worth of bonds at a dinner. Admission was a $1,000 document.

Miss Perkins Wants Strong Labor Agency

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12—Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, today made a move to get back, if not for herself, at least for future Secretaries of Labor, powers that have widely scattered through the Government.

Addressing labor commissioners and representatives of organized labor from 42 states at the 11th National Conference on Labor Legislation, the Secretary declared that "various functions relating to labor matters now scattered through many agencies of the Government, should be consolidated in the United States Department of Labor after the war, including those of the Employment Service and the apprenticeship and occupational training service of the War Manpower Commission and the Labor Planning for Production Program of the War Production Board."

The strengthened postwar Labor Department, if Miss Perkins has her way, will also take over duties now performed by the National War Labor Board, the National Labor Relations Board, and the labor division of the War Production Board.

Duties Siphoned Off

Supervision over adult education, now in the hands of Paul V. McNutt's Federal Security Agency, would also be taken over by the Labor Department "in so far as it affects working people," under Miss Perkins' plan.

Advocating the fixing of wages and prices be abandoned as soon as possible, she envisioned the functions of the National War Labor Board and the National Labor Relations Board relating to the settlement of industrial disputes and the guarantee of collective bargaining rights be turned over the Labor Department.

Except for Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes, Miss Perkins is the only member of President Roosevelt's original 1933 Cabinet holding office today, but her duties have gradually diminished due to the siphoning off of areas of jurisdiction both by congressional action and presidential decree.

Rumors that Miss Perkins would resign at the beginning of the fourth term have brought the reply that "the matter stands just as it has." In other words, her offer to resign has been on the President's desk for many months, but she has not been informed that action has been taken on it.

Greeting From President

One reason for the President's long delay in replacing Miss Perkins has been the difficulty of finding a man that would be satisfactory to labor's divided ranks.

Initiation of annual meetings in Washington of state labor officials was one of Miss Perkins' earliest accomplishments. In a message to the 11th Conference today, President Roosevelt praised the conferences as having done "much to raise labor standards by bringing together the state and Federal governments to work out practical programs in the interest of labor, management, and the public."

Miss Perkins recommended that the state officials take action this year in the fields of state minimum wage legislation for reconversion and postwar, improved and extended wage payment and wage collection laws, state enactments to abolish substandard wages and working conditions in industrial homework, protective laws for migratory farm laborers, higher standards in those states which do not yet meet the 16-year minimum age level in the employment of children, and strengthening of state laws and codes for promoting safety and health in industry.

Court Rules in Favor Of Music Publishers

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 12 (AP)—District Judge John W. Delehant ruled yesterday in favor of five New York music publishing houses and composers in their copyright infringement suit against 11 Nebraska hotels and entertainment places.

Judge Delehant held a Nebraska law providing a user need pay a royalty on a musical composition only once despite the number of times it is used, "is designed . . . to strike down and nullify in the State of Nebraska the right of public performance for profit."

The law has been called "anti-A. S. C. A, P." because another section, upheld in United States Supreme Court, prohibits combinations for the collection of fees, such as the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers.

The publishing houses and composers were Remick Music Corp., M. Whitmark and Sons, Chappel & Co., T. B. Harms & Co., Jerome Kern, and Shapiro Bernstein. The ruling gave the plaintiffs $250 damages from each defendant.

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'The Hasty Heart' in Premiere at Wilbur—Evelyn Duncanson at Jordan Hall

New Play by John Patrick Deals With Soldiers in Burma

By Edwin F. Melvin

John Patrick's new comedy, "The Hasty Heart," which Howard Lindsay and Russel Crouse brought last evening to the Wilbur, is set in a convalescent ward of a British Army hospital in Assam, Burma. But it is less a war play than a study in human relationships. For its central character is the dourest of dour Scots, and the dramatic conflict turns on the efforts of the other men in the ward and the one nurse in charge to break down the wall behind which he has isolated himself from his fellows.

Mr. Patrick has made amazing progress as a playwright since he was last represented here on the stage by "The Willow and I." It is believable that much of the background material for his comedy is based on personal observation. His dialogue, spiced with good fellowship as well as occasional ribaldries, sounds like soldier talk. The principal soldier characters that he has assembled—an American, Englishman, Australian, and New Zealander—are human beings. He has a hearty sense of comedy. And there is a genuine poignance to some of the more serious moments.

* * *

The Scotsman himself, though he is admirably played by Richard Basehart, is difficult to accept as completely credible. It is hard to think that he could be quite so unapproachable and lonely as the playwright would have you believe. But though that may weaken the play somewhat, it is far from being a fatal defect.

The story is comparatively simple. The Scot is assigned to the ward by a medical officer who tells the other men that the newcomer, though apparently recovered from battle injuries, has not long to live. The officer knows that the other men are unusually congenial and he hopes that they may be able to pierce the reserve of the young Scot and bring him a measure of happiness.

The rest of the play describes the efforts which they make to become acquainted with him, the difficulties which they meet, the friendship which suddenly blossoms when they present him a suit of kilts on his birthday, the reaction which follows when he learns what the officer has told them and suspects that what they have done is based on pity, and their final success when he finds that he would rather have their friendship than his own barren pride. Then he confesses to them that all his life, as a means of saving his self-respect, he has mistakenly persuaded himself that he hates the things he cannot have.

* * *

Mr. Basehart acts the Scotsman with a vigor and determination that suit the role. He manages well the change in manner when the man responds to the friendliness of his companions. The other characters, too, are well drawn and well played. John Lund is particularly successful as the easy-going Yank. Douglas Chandler is amusing as a roly-poly Englishman with a lively sense of humor. John Campbell is a likable Australian, and Victor Chapin a good-natured New Zealander. Earl Jones rounds out the little group as a native Basuto soldier who knows only a word or two of English.

Anne Burr, the one woman in the cast, adds considerably to the play with her performance as the kindly, warm-hearted, and understanding nurse. Raymond Sovey has designed a simple but effective setting. Bretaigne Windust has directed in a manner to emphasize the lighter aspects of the story but he does not neglect the deeper implications which are a part of it.

'The Hasty Heart'

At the Wilbur—New comedy by John Patrick, presented by Howard Lindsay and Russel Crouse, staged by Bretaigne Windust, production designed by Raymond Sovey. The cast:

Orderly	Francis Neilsen
Yank	John Lund
Digger	John Campbell
Kiwi	Victor Chapin
Blossom	Earl Jones
Tommy	Douglas Chandler
Margaret	Anne Burr
Colonel	Edward Cooper
Lachlen	Richard Basehart

Jazz at Symphony

Duke Ellington and his organization of jazz players appear at Symphony Hall on the evening of Wednesday, Dec. 13. He will be assisted by singers—Joya Sherrill, Al Hibler, and Rosita Davis. Promised on the program are Ellington compositions—"Do Nothin' Till You Hear From Me," "Ring dem Bells," and "Don't Get Around Much Any More." Also in the list are "Trumpet in Spades," "Moon Mist," and "Things Ain't What They Used to Be."

Adolph Green

Co-author of the book and lyrics and one of the cast of "On the Town," new musical opening Wednesday at the Colonial.

Road to Precede Broadway?

Owing to the serious theater shortage on Broadway, it is possible that Martha Graham will be unable to present her three new works in New York before starting on her annual cross-country tour, which begins the middle of January.

These compositions—"Imagined Wing" (Darius Milhaud); "Mirror Before Me" (Paul Hindemith); and "Appalachian Spring" (Aaron Copland) — were commissioned for the tenth Music Festival of the Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge Foundation, and shown in the Library of Congress, Washington, D. C., on Oct. 30, and repeated the following night.

Reviewing the second performance, John Martin wrote in the New York Times, after high praise for "Mirror Before Me"—

"But perhaps the real triumph of the program is 'Appalachian Spring,' for which Aaron Copland has written a score of fresh and singing beauty. It is, on its surface, a piece of early Americana, but in reality it is a celebration of the human spirit. The action centers around a husbandman and his bride who have built a house and dedicate it with their friends and fellows. Nothing Miss Graham has done before has had such deep joyousness about it."

The expectation has been that Miss Graham and her company would give a series of performances of these works in a New York theater during Christmas week. If no theater is available in time, it is still a question whether Miss Graham will present them on the road before she does on Broadway.

However, that may be, the great American dancer and her company will be seen in works new to Boston at Jordan Hall on Friday evening and Saturday matinee, Jan. 26 and 27; and it is to be hoped that her New York successes of last season, "Deaths and Entrances," and the solo, "Salem Shore," will be included in the Boston repertory.

Opening Postponed

The opening of David Wolper's new musical, "Glad To See you," scheduled for tonight, has been postponed to Thursday evening.

Tickets dated tonight will be honored at the Thursday opening. Tickets date Wednesday night will be good Friday night. Tickets dated Thursday and Friday must be exchanged at the box office for other dates.

Today on Short Waves

Melbourne—8:00 a. m.—News, VLC6, 9.61 meg., 31.4 m.
Chungking—12:00 m—News in English. XGOY, 9.64 meg., 31.4 m.
London—5:50 p. m.—War Review. GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.
London—6:00 p. m.—Scottish Orchestara. GSU, 7.26 meg., 31.4 m.; GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Moscow—6:47 p. m.—Program in English. 15.2 meg., 19.7 m.; 15.1 meg., 19.8 m.
London—7:00 p. m.—Tommy Handley in "ITMA." GSU, 7.26 meg., 31.4 m.; GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Caracas—7:30 p. m.—Songs of the American Republics. YV5RN, 4.92 meg., 60.9 m
Moscow—8:00 p. m.—Comments in English. 11.94 meg., 25.11 m.; 9.48 meg., 31.6 m
Guatemala—8:30 a. m.—Popular Intermezzo. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—9:30 p. m.—"Experiment in Freedom." GSU, 7.26 meg. 41.3 m.; GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.88 meg., 104. 2m.
Melbourne—9:45 p. m.—News; Talks; Music, VLC7 11.84 meg., 25.3 m.
Panama City—10:15 p. m.—Isthmus Quiz. HP5G, 11.78 meg., 25.3 m.
Guatemala—10:45 p. m.—Music. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Today's FM Programs

4:00 p. m.—Musicale; recordings.
4:30 p. m.—The Southland Singing
4:45 p. m.—Norman Cloutier's Music
5:00 p. m.—News; Swing Music
5:30 p. m.—Treasury Salute
5:45 p. m.—Church in the Wildwood
6:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music
6:45 p. m.—Lowell Thomas, news
7:00 p. m.—Vincent Lopez' Orch.
7:15 p. m.—News of the World
7:30 p. m.—Band Concert
7:45 p. m.—Books and Authors
8:00 p. m.—Music by the Masters.
9:00 p. m.—News; Waltz Time

Vandamm

Gertrude Lawrence

In "Errand for Bernice," now in its final week at the Plymouth

Liszt Brought to the Fore In Soprano Song Recital

Neglected Liszt was brought momentarily to notice as a song composer when Evelyn M. Duncanson, soprano, appearing in Jordan Hall last night, revived his air to Victor Hugo's "Oh! quand je dors." Here is a nineteenth-century experiment that practically began and ended with Liszt—application of the leit-motif idea to song writing. In a way it was by no means a novel adventure, and in a way, too, it has been plentifully pursued since Liszt's day. Yet there is something about it that originated with Liszt and that stopped with him. There is something also about the idea that singers do not like, particularly when the accompaniment is piano-played. Take his "Lorelei," which has a similar leit-motif basis, singers take to that fondly enough in the orchestral arrangement, while commonly ignoring it in the piano form.

Singers, indeed, have their habits and their conventions, or their managers do for them. At any rate that may be said of touring artists that move on the big concert trails—singers, pianists, and violinists, all three types. But occasionally someone gives a recital offering an individual program with an item or two freely picked out. Such Miss Duncanson proved last evening, singing to accompaniments of Helen Zoe Duncan; and hence the song by Liszt to the French text, as admirably interpreted as happily chosen.

Miss Duncanson has her line anyway, especially preferring songs composed to narrative, descriptive, or meditative verse. Especially within her scope comes a piece like the "Feldeinsamkeit" of Brahms, which she presented in response to applause after a descriptive group of five by Richard Trunk, in German.

On the narrative order were a couple of works by Philip Fox, in French, "Les trois fils d'or" and "Noël." In the Duncanson vein, too, were "April Wind," by Elizabeth Joanne Schulz, and "The Pleasure Dome of Kubla Kahn," by Redman; the composers present and acknowledging a share in the applause.

Regarded from a technical standpoint, Miss Duncanson would hardly rate as a rare vocalist. She has a voice of much range and of warm tone, though not too exact in execution or over-varied in coloring. Her powers have the merit, set its value where we will, of being cultivated from within rather than put on from the outside. Add to that, she has her notion of a program suitable to her talents and to her outlook, and then she understands how to make it entertaining to her listeners. **W. P. T.**

Cast for 'The Tempest'

The cast for the production of "The Tempest," which Cheryl Crawford will bring to the Colonial on Jan. 8 will be as follows: Canada Lee as Caliban; Vera Zorina as Ariel, Arnold Moss as Prospero, Frances Heflin as Miranda, Philip Huston as Alonso, Vito Christi as Ferdinand, Paul Leyssac as Gonzalo, George Voskovec as Trinculo, and Jan Werich as Stephano.

Ballet Russe Coming

The Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo will open a week's engagement at the Opera House on Monday, April 23.

Bruno

Ruth Diehl

Soprano soloist with the Handel and Haydn Society in the annual presentation of Handel's "Messiah" at Symphony Hall, Sunday and Monday evenings.

9:30 p. m.—Music You Want
10:00 p. m.—Sign Off
WGTR—WMTW
4:30 p. m.—Zeb Carver's Orch.
4:45 p. m.—The Handy Man
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; music.
6:00 p. m.—to 6:30 same as WNAC
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert
7:00 p. m.—to 11:00 same as WNAC
11:15 p. m.—Sign Off

Katina Paxinou, Alias Sophie

Katina Paxinou has very little temperament. But there is one thing upon which she insists. She will play only characters whom she thoroughly understands. In "Sophie Halenczik, American," the new comedy by George Ross and Rose C. Feld which Meyer Davis and Mr. Ross will bring to the Plymouth Monday, Dec. 18, she will have the role of a warm-hearted Czech who has come from the turmoil of Europe to America.

Miss Paxinou, as a leading actress of the Greek theater, also knew Europe in its dark days, and made a similar pilgrimage. When war broke out she was in England, acting in a repertory of Greek classics and later in C. B. Cochran's production of "Ghosts." After Dunkirk, she abandoned her acting career to nurse French and British evacuees, and was in London through 10 months of the blitz. Twice she tried to come to America. Twice she was stopped—once by a torpedo which hit her ship, another time by the bombing of her London hotel. Eventually she made her way here by clipper from Lisbon.

Born in Peiraeus, the daughter of a wealthy grain merchant, Miss Paxinou began her career auspiciously as a prize music student at the Geneva Conservatory. Her goal at the time was opera, and she sang with leading opera companies on the Continent. Then abruptly she decided she wanted to be an actress. Her parents, frowning on this notion, cut her off without a cent, and for two years she worked for a pittance with Greek stock companies. Then, with her husband, Alexis Minotis, she helped to found the Greek Royal Theater.

Mme. Paxinou won the rôle of Pilar in "For Whom the Bell Tolls" by a long distance call to director Sam Wood and a three-minute chat with him. She portrayed that Spanish guerrilla woman so well that Hollywood handed her a Motion Picture Academy award.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Plymouth—"Errand for Bernice," by Jacques Deval. Starring Gertrude Lawrence. 8:30 Matinees Thursdays and Saturday at 2:30. (Last week.)
Shubert—"Laffing Room Only!" new Olsen and Johnson musical. Featuring Frank Libuse, Betty Garrett. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2:30. (Last week.)
Wilbur—"The Hasty Heart," by John Patrick. Featuring Richard Baseheart, Anne Burr, John Lund. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Music

Boston Public Library, Lecture Hall—Lecture on the history of music for the piano by Willi Apel. 8.
Longy School of Music, Cambridge—Concert by Norma Faber, soprano; Walter Knight, flutist, and David Bacon, pianist. 8:30.
Reading Junior High School, Reading—Concert by the Reading Symphony Orchestra, Samuel Peck, conductor. Percy Grainger, piano soloist. 8:15.

Tomorrow

New England Mutual Hall, Charter Room—Second concert of the season by the Music Lovers' Club of Boston. Luise Vosgerchian, pianist, and Elva Boyden, contralto. 10:15 a. m.
Statler Hotel—Third Morning Musicale. Helen Traubel, soprano. 11 a. m.
Boston Public Library, Lecture Hall—First in the series of university extension lectures by Nicholas Slonimzky, on Boston Symphony Orchestra programs. 4:45.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"An American Romance," Brian Donlevy, Ann Richards. 2:45, 6, 9:05. "The Mark of the Whistler," Richard Dix. 1:30, 5, 8:10.
Fenway—"Frenchman's Creek," Joan Fontaine, Arturo de Cordova. 11:25 a. m., 1:45, 4:10, 6:30, 9:05. "March of Time," 1:20, 3:40, 6:05, 8:40.
Keith Memorial—"Bowery to Broadway," Maria Montez, Susanna Foster, Turhan Bey, Jack Oakie. 10:35 a. m., 1:20, 4:10, 6:55, 9:55. "Murder in the Blue Room," Grace McDonald, Donald Cook. 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 3:05, 5:30, 8:35.
Kenmore—"I Love a Soldier," Paulette Goddard, Sonny Tufts. 2:40, 6:06, 9:32. "Lady Let's Dance." 1, 4:26, 7:52.
Laffmovie—Continuous 9:30 a. m. to 11 p. m.
Majestic—"Wilson," Alexander Knox, Charles Coburn, Geraldine Fitzgerald. 10 a. m., 12:44, 3:28, 6:12, 8:56.
Metropolitan—"The Very Thought of You," Dennis Morgan, Eleanor Parker. 11:40 a. m., 2, 6:15, 9:30. "One Body Too Many," Jack Haley, Jean Parker. 10:15 a. m., 1:30, 4:45, 8:05.
Modern—"Conspirators," Hedy Lamarr, Paul Henreid. 9:10 a. m., 12:35, 4:05, 7:40. "Hail the Conqering Hero," Eddie Bracken. 10:55 a. m., 1:20, 5:50, 9:15.
Orpheum—"Summer Storm," George Sanders, Linda Darnell. 9:48 a. m., 12:52, 3:56, 7, 10:04. "Unwritten Code." Tom Neal, Ann Savage. 11:30 a. m., 2:37, 5:41, 8:45.
Paramount—"Frenchman's Creek," Joan Fontaine, Arturo de Cordova. 9:30, 11:30 a. m., 2:10, 4:30, 6:50, 9:15. "March of Time." 11:30 a. m., 1:50, 4:10, 6:30, 8:50.
RKO-Boston—"Heavenly Days," Fibber McGee and Molly. 9:30, 11:37 a. m., 1:43, 3:49, 5:55, 8, 10:05. Stage Show: 10:45 a. m., 12:50, 2:55, 5:05, 7:10, 9:15.
Scollay—"Laura," Gene Tierney, Dana Andrews. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. "National Barn Dance," 11:35 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:20.
South Station Theater—"Navy Yard—This Is America," "Nautical But Nice," "Judge's Life," Nation and war news, cartoons. Latest newsreels and other shorts. 9:30 a. m. to midnight.
State—"Summer Storm," George Sanders, Linda Darnell. 12:50, 3:55, 7, 10:10. "The Unwritten Code." Tom Neal, Anna Savage. 11:40 a. m., 2:50, 5:55, 9:05.
Telepix—"Navy Yard—Destroyer 690," "College Songs," "Roller Skating," "Aquatic Ballet," "Radio Stars," "A Nautical Revue," "World News," two cartoons. Continuous 10:30 a. m. to midnight.
Uptown—"The Conspirators," Hedy Lamar, Paul Henreid 2:40, 6:05, 9:30. "The Merry Monahans," Donald O'Connor, Peggy Ryan. 1:05, 4:30, 8.
Washington Street Olympia—"Laura," Gene Tierney, Dana Andrews, Clifton Webb. 10:25 a. m., 1:15, 4:05, 6:55, 9:45. "National Barn Dance." 9:05, 11:55 a. m., 2:45, 5:35, 8:25.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Marriage Is a Private Affair." "The Master Race." 1:30, 7:45.
ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Since You Went Away." Latest Movietone News.
Regent: "Christmas Holiday." "Crime by Night."
BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Impatient Years." "Youth Runs Wild." 1:50, 7:50.
BRAINTREE — **Braintree**: "Man from Frisco." "Kansas City Kitty." 1:45, 7:45.
BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Arsenic and Old Lace." "Crime by Night."
Coolidge Corner: "The Merry Monahans." "Mark of the Whistler."
Cleveland Circle: "The Impatient Years." "The Conspirators." 1:45, 7:45.
CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "The Impatient Years." "Seven Doors to Death." 1:45, 8.
Harvard: "Rainbow Island." "Roger Touhy, Gangster." 2, 8.
University: "Hail the Conquering Hero." 2:50, 6:10, 9:25. "Henry Aldrich's Little Secret." 1:30, 4:45, 8:05.
JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaicar: "Arsenic and Old Lace." "Music in Manhattan." 1:30, 7:45.
MALDEN — Granada: "Till We Meet Again." 2:56, 6:16, 9:37. "Great Moment." 1:30, 4:50, 8:10.
Maplewood: "Greenwich Village." 3:31, 9:31. "Henry Aldrich's Secret." 2:12, 8:12.
Mystic: "They Live in Fear." 1:52, 7, 9:47. "Music in Manhattan." 3:32, 8:22.
Strand: "Dark Mountain." 1:45, 4:56, 8:07. "An American Romance." 2:45, 5:56, 9:07.
MATTAPAN — Oriental: "Conspirators." "Dark Mountain." 1:45, 7:45. Bond premiere: "Mrs. Parkington."
MEDFORD — Medford: "Arsenic and Old Lace." "Youth Runs Wild." 1:45, 6:45.
Fellsway: "It Happened Tomorrow." "Invisible Man's Revenge."
MELROSE — Melrose: "Rainbow Island." "It Happened Tomorrow."
NATICK — Colonial: "Till We Meet Again." "Merry Monahans." 1:45, 8.
NEEDHAM — Paramount: "Arsenic and Old Lace." "Babes on Swing Street."
NEWTON — Paramount: "Till We Meet Again." "Bride by Mistake." 2, 8.
QUINCY — Capitol: "Marriage is a Private Affair." "Dark Mountain."
Strand: "Barbary Coast Gent." "Reckless Age."
Alhambra: "The Merry Monahans." "Black Magic."
SOMERVILLE—Central: "Greenwich Village." "Roger Touhy, Gangster."
Strand: "I Love a Soldier." "The Scarlet Claw."
Capitol and Ball Square: "Meet the People." "Passport to Destiny." (Capitol only.) Bond Premiere: "Since You Went Away." 8.
SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "I Love a Soldier." "Roger Touhy, Gangster." 1:45, Continuous from 6:45.
WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: Christmas Holiday." "Storm Over Lisbon."
Coolidge: "The Fleet's In." "Love Crazy."
WALTHAM—Embassy: "Marriage Is a Private Affair." "Meet Miss Bobby Socks."
WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "Arsenic and Old Lace." "March of Time. "Uncle Sam, Mariner."
WEST NEWTON, West Newton: "Arsenic and Old Lace." "Babes on Swing Street."
WINCHESTER—Winchester: "And the Angels Sing." "Seven Days Ashore."

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00	"Mary Marlin": sk	Felix Knight, tenor	'Woman of America': sk	Bob Rhodes' Orchestra.	Irish melodies
3:15	"Tena & Tim": sk.	Talk; Musical program.	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Concert orchestra	News service
3:30	News; Snapshots	Air Express Music	'Pepper Young's Family'	"Smoothies Vocal Trio"	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45	"Help Wanted"	Music; "Listen, Milady"	'Right to Happiness': sk	Musical Roundup	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00	Chas. Pelley's Me-	Jewish Philanthropies	Backstage Wife: sketch.	"Background for News"	News service
4:15	lody in Sky; Songs	Lullabies; Air Express.	Stella Dallas: sketch	Jane Cowl, talk	Ray Noble's Orch.
4:30	"Life to the Front"	Newscast	Lorenzo Jones: sketch	Something for the Girls	Teddy Powell's Orch.
4:45	"Follies — Evelyn	"Hop Harrigan"	"Young Widder Brown"	"The Handy Man"	Jimmy Murray, minstrel
5:00	Howe, m. c.; News	"Terry and the Pirates"	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News service
5:15	"Evelyn Winters".	"Dick Tracy": sketch.	"Portia Faces Life"	"Treasury Salute"	Round-Up Time
5:30	Notes for Victory	Jack Armstrong: sketch	'Just Plain Bill': sketch	"Superman": sketch	Round-Up Time
5:45	'Inside MGM': int.	"Captain Midnight": sk.	"Front Page Farrell"	"Tom Mix": sketch	News service
6:00	"Page One": news.	Waltz Time: music	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports, Music
6:15	E. C. Hill, news	News; "Whose War?"	Treasury Salute	Sports; Snapshots	Moment Musicale
6:30	Band; "Facts"	'Jerry and Sky': sketch	"Serenader": songs	"The Answer Man"	March to Victory
6:45	News; 6:55 J Harsch	"Ray Bloch Presents"	Lowell Thomas, news	Music Rendezvous; Talk	Sports of the Day
7:00	"I Love a Mystery"	Spar Choral Group	Martin Block's Show	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Richard Salinger, news
7:15	Popular music	WAVE Parade; W Lang	News of the World	Louis Armstrong's Or.	News service
7:30	American Melody	Musical program	"Everything for the	"Confidentially Yours"	Something for the Girls
7:45	Hour; soloists	Musical program	Boys" D. Haymes, mc	Frances Greer, soprano	Tax program
8:00	'Big Town': drama	Ted Malone, comment	Ginny Simms; Edgar	Frank Singiser, news	News service
8:15	'Big Town': drama	'Lum & Abner': sketch	'Cookie' Fairchild's Or.	Sunny Skylar Serenade	America's Music
8:30	Ruth Chatterton:	The Alan Young Show	"A Date With Judy": sk	'The Roy Rogers Show':	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45	For Comedy: News	The Alan Young Show	"A Date With Judy": sk	Western musical series	The Music Hour
9:00	George Burns and	The Gracie Fields Show	"Mystery Theater": dr.	Gabriel Heatter, news	The Music Hour
9:15	Gracie Allen Show	The Gracie Fields Show	"Mystery Theater": dr.	"Real Stories Dramas"	The Music Hour
9:30	'My Best': 'Mira-	Bob Strong's Orchestra	'Fibber McGee & Molly'	American Forum of Air:	The Music Hour: News
9:45	cle in the Rain'	Dance orch.: Drama	'Fibber McGee & Molly'	4 journalists discuss	The Music Hour: News
10:00	Service to the	Raymond Gram Swing	"The Bob Hope Show"	Free World Press	Bos. Bruins-New York
10:15	Front": drama	Andy Russell Show	"The Bob Hope Show"	Paul Schubert, news	Rangers hockey game
10:30	Congress Speaks	'Let Yourself Go': Mil-	Hildegarde; Mary Bo-	Musical Roundup	Hockey game
10:45	"Behind Scenes"	ton Berle, mc.; guests	land; B. Considine; or.	Music; Weather	Treasury Salute
11:00	News; Rideout	News; Sports news	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	Jazz Album
11:15	"Unrationed Jam"	Dance orchestra	Weather; Bump Hadley	Bonds Away; Buffalo	Jazz Album
11:30	"Casey, Press Pho-	Fishermen's Time	Music You Want	Freddie Slack's Orch.	Day's End: music
11:45	tographer": drama	Dance orchestra: News	Music You Want	Freddie Slack's Orch.	Day's End: News

Wednesday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; "Dress Parade"	Musical program	
7:15	News; Herb Lewis	Newscast; Music	Dress Parade; Weather	Nelson Churchill, news	
7:30	Music; News	Air Express Music	Nelson Bragg, news	"Happy Hank"	New England Fellow-
7:45	News; Rideout	Music; News; Weather	Reveille Roundup	Musical Clock	ship; religious
8:00	News of the World	Martin Agronsky, news	World News Roundup.	News service	Newsreel of the Air
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Music of Many Lands	"The Wax Museum"	George & Dixie; News.	Musical Timetable
8:30	Carl Moore's Show	Music of Many Lands	News commentators	Louise Morgan	Musical Timetable
8:45	Music; News	Music; Newscast	Musical program	Louise Morgan; Weather	Musical Timetable
9:00	Priscilla Fortescue,	The Breakfast Club	Mildred Carlson, talk	News; "Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	'School of the Air';	The Breakfast Club	Edw. MacHugh, hymns	Quiz show: Fred Lang.	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	"New Horizons"	The Breakfast Club	Wartime Food News	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time; music
9:45	WEEI Food Fair	The Breakfast Club	Chet Gaylord, songs	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time; News
10:00	"Valiant Lady"	Dramatic sketch	"Lora Lawton": sketch	News; "Tune Factory"	"Linda's First Love"
10:15	"Light of World"	Drama; Musical variety	Robert St. John, news	"Yankee Tune Factory"	John Kiley, organ
10:30	"Changing World"	Fishermen's program	Studio speaker	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Shopping With Marie
10:45	Bachelor's Children	Dramatic sketch	Marching Along; Parade	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Mason
11:00	"Amanda": sketch.	"Breakfast at Sardi's":	"Road of Life": sketch	Arthur Gaeth, news	Musical program
11:15	"Second Husband"	Music; interviews	"Rosemary": sketch	New England Cupboard	"Mystery Melody," with
11:30	"Bright Horizons"	Gil Martyn, news	"Star Playhouse": sk.	'Happy Joe and Ralph'	John Kiley, organist
11:45	"Aunt Jenny": sk.	Jack Berch's Boys	"David Harum": sketch	Imogene Wolcott: duet	News service
12:00	Kate Smith Speaks	Glamour Manor, star-	News; Marvin Behrens,	News & Gabriel Heatter	Dude Ranch
12:15	"Big Sister": sk.	ring Cliff Arquette	Musical program	News service	Dude Ranch: News
12:30	"Helen Trent": sk.	Farm and Homemakers	Marjorie Mills, talk	Musical Roundup	Drama and Music
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Farm and Homemakers	Marjorie Mills, talk	Musical Roundup	Drama and Music
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Baukhage Talking, news	"The Wax Museum"	Lester Smith, news	Italian melodies
1:15	"Ma Perkins": sk.	"Harmony Haven"	"The Wax Museum"	"Terry's House Party"	Words and Music
1:30	B. Flynn, news	"Harmony Haven"	Luncheon With Salvy	Jimmie Fidler, talk	Religious program
1:45	'The Goldbergs': sk	Fishermen's program	Carl Caruso, news	American Women's Jury	Religious pgm.; News
2:00	Jos. C. Grew: Dum-	Air Express Music	'Guiding Light': drama	Cedric Foster, news	Words and Music
2:15	barton Oaks Plan	Mystery Chef: food	'Today's Children': sk.	Yankee Kitchen	Raymond Scott's Orch.
2:30	Serial drama	WHDH Studio Orchestra	"Woman in White": sk.	Yankee Kitchen	Tommy Tucker's Orch.
2:45	"Perry Mason": sk	WHDH Studio Orchestra	Hymn recital	Detective Mysteries: dr.	Kick Conga
3:00	"Mary Marlin": sk	Felix Knight, tenor	'Woman of America': sk	Bob Rhodes' Orch.	Irish melodies
3:15	"Tena & Tim": sk	Recorded music	"Ma Perkins": sketch.	Concert orchestra	News service
3:30	News; Snapshots	"Beautiful Music"	"Pepper Young's Family	Vocal Rhythm Trio	"Cowboy Jamboree"
3:45	Dr.; Help Wanted	"Beautiful Music"	Right to Happiness: sk	Musical Roundup	"Cowboy Jamboree"
4:00	Dorothy Myles, Mel-	Westbrook Van Voorhis.	Backstage Wife: sketch.	Walter Compton, news.	News service
4:15	ody in Sky; Songs	Lullaby; Air Express.	Stella Dallas: sketch	Jane Cowl, talk	Will Bradley's Orch.
4:30	Treasury Parade	Newscast	Lorenzo Jones: sketch.	Three Suns; music; gst.	Larry Clinton's Orch.
4:45	"Follies" — Evelyn	"Hop Harrigan": sk.	Young Widder Brown	"The Handy Man"	J. Manning, troubadour
5:00	Howe, m. c.; News	Terry and the Pirates.	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News service
5:15	Evelyn Winters: sk	"Dick Tracy": sketch.	"Portia Faces Life"	'Christmas Window': sk.	Round-Up Time
5:30	Notes for Victory	"Jack Armstrong"	"Just Plain Bill": sk.	"Superman": sketch	Round-Up Time
5:45	'Inside MGM': int.	"Captain Midnight": sk	'Front Page Farrell': sk	"Tom Mix": sketch	News service
6:00	Comment; News	Recorded music	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Music
6:15	Lynn Murray's Or.	News; "Whose War?"	K. Ivers; Swingcopaters	Sports; "Snapshots"	Moment Musicale
6:30	Band; "Facts"	"Jerry and Sky"	"Pleasure Parade"	"The Answer Man"	March to Victory
6:45	News; 6:55 J Harsch	"Ray Bloch Presents"	Lowell Thomas, news	Music Rendezvous: dr.	Frank Fallon, sports
7:00	'I Love a Mystery'	"Scramby Amby": quiz	Martin Block's Show	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Horace Heidt's Show
7:15	Popular music	"Scramby Amby": quiz	News of the World	Dance orchestra	News service
7:30	'Easy Aces': sketch	'The Lone Ranger': dr.	Dick Preston, songs	Ray Dorey's Newcomers:	Irish-American ama-
7:45	'Easy Aces': sketch	'The Lone Ranger': dr.	John Barry, comments	N. E. musical talent	teur hour; songs
8:00	Jack Carson Show	Ted Malone, comment	"Mr. and Mrs. North":	Cecil Brown, news	News service
8:15	Jack Carson Show	Lum 'n' Abner: sketch.	comedy mystery drama	Sunny Skylar Serenade	America's Music
8:30	Drama with Jean	"My Best Girls": drama	Carol Bruce; E Howard;	'Human Adventure': dr.	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45	Hersholt; News	"My Best Girls": drama	Henny Youngman, mc	'Human Adventure': dr.	"Hasten the Day": dr
9:00	Inner Sanctum: dr	Network program	Eddie Cantor Show	Gabriel Heatter, news.	'A Christmas Revolt': dr
9:15	Inner Sanctum: dr	Network program	Eddie Cantor Show	"Real Stories": dr.	'A Christmas Revolt': dr
9:30	'Which Is Which':	Denny Beckner's Orch.	"Mr. District Attorney"	"The Cisco Kid": drama	Classical Album
9:45	Quiz; guests	Dance orchestra; dr.	"Mr. District Attorney"	"The Cisco Kid": drama	Classical Album; News
10:00	Moments in Music:	Raymond Gram Swing.	Kay Kyser's College of	Sumner Welles, com'nt	Local sports
10:15	Jan Smeterling	Dance orchestra	Musical Knowledge	Paul Schubert, news	Local sports
10:30	Nelson Eddy: Flor-	The Symphonette, with	Kay Kyser's College of	"Pictorial History"	Local sports
10:45	ence George; Orch	M. Piastro, conductor	Musical Knowledge	Parade; Music; Weather	Local sports
11:00	News; Rideout	News; Sports news	News; Elmer N. Eddy	News service	Treasury Salute
11:15	"Unrationed Jam"	Dance orchestra	Weather; Bump Hadley	Radio Newsreel	Glen Gray's Orch.
11:30	Glazounov: Fourth	Fishermen's program	Hopkins Presents: Elmer	Carl Ravazza's Orch.	Day's End: music
11:45	Symphony; V. Bay	Dance orchestra; News	Rice's 'Street Scene".	Louis Armstrong's Or.	Day's End; News

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (MOVIES)

FREE TICKETS for War Bond Premiere at Loew's State, Wed., Dec. 13 "3 IS A FAMILY" plus Big Stage Show with each purchase of Bond at Loew's, RKO or any M & P Theatre.

LOEW'S STATE & ORPHEUM
Doors Open: Orpheum 9:15 a.m. State 11:15 a. m.
so beautiful and so daring!
GEORGE SANDERS LINDA DARNELL
"Summer Storm"
Anna LEE also EVE KNIGHT HORTON
Blazing Drama!
"UNWRITTEN CODE"
Ann Savage • Tom Neal

EXETER KEN 7067 AIR-CONDITIONED
BRIAN DONLEVY ANN RICHARDS
AN AMERICAN ROMANCE
RICHARD DIX
"Mark of the Whistler"
Thurs. "MARRIAGE IS A PRIVATE AFFAIR"

KEITH MEMORIAL
NOW PLAYING
Starring MARIA MONTEZ SUSANNA FOSTER TURHAN BEY JACK OAKIE and Donald O'CONNOR Peggy RYAN
BOWERY to BROADWAY
Co-hit MURDER IN THE BLUE ROOM

NOW! METROPOLITAN
Dennis MORGAN • Eleanor PARKER
"THE V

Decline in German Thinking Since 1919 Told in Lecture

Women's Activities

By Alice Myers
Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Nazi leaders will give up the fight "on the day they realize they do not have the ghost of a chance to divide the United Nations," according to Miss Sigrid Schultz, who from 1925 to 1941 was head of the Chicago Tribune News Bureau in Berlin.

That is why she considers it so important to build bridges of understanding with our Allies. "Only if we remain united can we win the war and rebuild a Germany that will remain at peace," she declared last night in a lecture sponsored by the Women's City Club of Boston at New England Mutual Hall.

Germans, she said, must be taught three things: that aggression does not pay, that crimes are punishable even if committed in behalf of the fatherland, and that they can never again put over their schemes of economic and cultural infiltration and biological warfare.

She warned that the United States is "now honeycombed with Nazis cooking up the idea that Naziism is just part of an intellectual world trend, and that all the Germans need to make them peace-loving is a real sense of security." How many Americans or Britons feel really secure, she asked, yet they do not go out to conquer other countries.

Biological Warfare

As evidence that the German character has changed in the last quarter of a century, Miss Schultz cited the fact that during World War I (she was in Berlin then, too) Germans on the home front protested the atrocities committed by their troops, while in this war they condoned them. Polish atrocities were common talk before she left Germany in 1941, she said, and they were excused as necessary to Germany's numeric leadership and national strength.

The killing of Poles and Czechs and the systematic semi-starvation and prostitution of the slave populations now working in Germany were described by Miss Schultz as part of the Nazi strategy of biological warfare which, she said, has been evolved in this war and has got to be understood. "We cannot afford to be squeamish about biological warfare," she declared.

The trouble with the "nice Germans," she commented, is that they will always do what the wicked Germans want them to. "The quicker we make up our minds that Americans of German descent have nothing in common with Germans in Germany, the better we'll be able to handle the German situation," she added.

Laying strictly at the door of German propaganda the argument that the Versailles Treaty was responsible for Germany's rising a second time, she quoted statements envisaging this second war which were made by such leaders as Ludendorff, Hitler, and Raeder months before they knew what the Versailles Treaty would contain.

Christmas Musicale

Artists of diverse nationalities will pool their talents at a Christmas Musicale and Tea sponsored by the Senior Advisory Council of the International Institute tomorrow afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. The young Belgian violinist, Pierre D'Archambeau of Cambridge, will be accompanied by the Armenian pianist and composer, Alan Hovaness, of Boston. Mrs. Athena Alexander of Newton, lyric soprano of Greek background, will be accompanied by Mrs. Erica Schack of Brookline, who will also play solo numbers. A Christmas monologue will be presented by Mrs. Miriam Cahalin of Arlington.

Wednesday Programs

Brookline League of Women Voters—The Washington Square Neighborhood Group will meet at the home of Mrs. Morris Goodman, 76 Williston Road, 8:15 p. m., to hear Miss Alice Jenckes discuss "The Two-Thirds Vote in the Senate."

Lincoln League of Women Voters—The need for a Constitutional amendment to revise the two-thirds rule on treaty ratification by the Senate will be the topic of discussion at a neighborhood meeting at the home of Mrs. Edwin Taylor, Trapelo Road, 3 p. m. Mrs. Saville Davis will lead the discussion; Mrs. Colin Maclaurin and Mrs. J. B. Billings are co-chairmen of this group.

Boston Teachers' Club—Christmas Musicale, Tremont Temple, 4:30 p. m. Miss Viola Morris, soprano, and Miss Victoria Anderson, contralto, will sing.

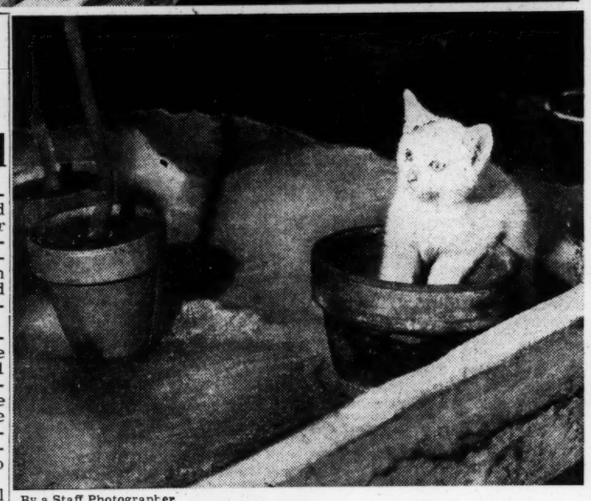
Melrose Highlands Women's Club—"Christmas in the Holy Land" is the title of an illustrated lecture to be given by Dr. A. Chesley at Corinthian Hall. The Club ensemble will sing a group of French, Russian, and Norwegian carols.

D. A. R.—The Old Colony Chapter will hear the Rev. Raymond B. Johnson speak on "Modern Poetry" at the home of Mrs. Joseph B. Howland, 657 Main Street, Hingham, 2:30 p. m. The Johanna Aspinwall Chapter, meeting at the home of Mrs. William S. Youngman, 39 Williston Road, Brookline, 2 p. m., will hear Mrs. Max Lederer, Jr., State Chairman, speak on "Genealogical Records," and Mrs. William Chenery on "Christmas in the Holy Land."

Arrangers of Marblehead—All-day meeting at the Unitarian Parish House to make wreaths, swags, and small decorations for hospitals. Open to the public, 7 to 9 p. m. The Committee includes Mrs. Arthur Bjontegaard, Mrs. Robert Moore, and Mrs. William Riley.

Doll Collectors of America—Roundtable on "The Doll in Christmas Poetry," under the leadership of Mrs. Louis T. Golding, Hotel Bellevue, 2:30 p. m. Members are asked to bring or send toys, games, and books for the Christmas box to be sent to the Elizabeth Peabody, House.

Park Department Crop of Beauty



By a Staff Photographer

And a Greenhouse Type of Pussy Willow

Busy inspecting plants at the City's Franklin Park greenhouses, William Lawless looks for snails on the pot of one of dozens of brilliantly colorful varieties of flower plants which the Park Department raises for spring planting. Several hundred thousand plants are raised each winter season. Men are at work continuously from September making cuttings for thousands of new plants, potting seedlings, repotting them later, watering them daily, and keeping temperatures suitable for growth. Below, the greenhouse mascot.

Boston Board Of Recreation Is Authorized

Six members for the newly approved Boston Recreation Board were being sought today by Mayor Tobin and the Boston School Committee following yesterday's turbulent City Council meeting which authorized formation of the Board after more than four hours of verbal battle.

The seven-man recreation commission, members of which will be unpaid, will be formed after Jan. 1 as the result of the Council action. Two of the men will be chosen by the School Committee and four by Mayor Tobin. William P. Long, Boston Park Commissioner, will be an ex-officio member.

Duties of the commission will consist of formulating and recommending plans for the co-operation and extension of the recreational activities sponsored by the Park, School, Police and other city departments.

Four separate motions to table the proposal and four others to adjourn the Council meeting were introduced by opponents of the measure who also asked that Joseph McKenney, Director of Physical Education in the schools, be permitted to express his views on the matter.

During the heated discussion, Councillor James C. Bayley Jr., of Back Bay, leader of the proponents of the measure, stated that Mr. McKenney had had his opportunity to speak last May and that there was no point in postponing adoption now.

The Act which was adopted by the Legislature in June, 1943, was rejected a year ago by the Council, but brought up again by Mr. Bayley last May.

The Council approved Mayor Tobin's order to pay $5,000 to Lieut. Frank J. Linney of the Boston Fire Department for expenses incurred in defending himself in the Cocoanut Grove Case against charges of neglect of duty. He was acquitted on his charge.

Thomas E. Linehan, member of the Boston Transit Commission and former President of the City Council, was appointed a member of the Boston Housing Authority by the Mayor yesterday to succeed the late Bradbury F. Cushing.

Thieves Grab $1,750 Slated for War Bonds

Theft of $1,750, which was to have been used to purchase war bonds, was reported to police today by MMrs. Margaret Coyle of River Street, Mattapan. Her sister, Mrs. Mary Armstrong also of River Street, reported that her bag containing $2 was stolen at the same time.

According to the story from the two sisters, they were approaching the Gilbert Stuart School just before noon to purchase the War Bond as part of the school's War Bond Campaign, when a car stopped near them. A man jumped from the rear seat and inquired the way to a street. While they tried to answer his question, he is said to have grabbed the two handbags and returned to the car. As the women screamed, his companion—according to the story—ordered them to stop, brandishing a gun to enforce his demand.

When Boston Winter Comes Spring Is Right Behind It

By Bertram B. Johansson
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Winter may be here for sure, but for one division of the Park Department it's springtime all the year 'round and the frosts which by now have wilted your garden cabbage stalks and crysanthemums don't faze this division one jot or one tittle when it comes to raising flowers.

Regardless of hovering snows or frigid temperatures, the Park Department is growing (or starting) several hundred thousand flower plants today, including already brilliantly blooming poinsettias, and hundreds of flaming fuchsias which pale even the gladdest colors in women's ensembles this year. Also started are several seedtest flats of genuine young shamrocks which shed such a tender light green color they would attract the eye of any plant enthusiast, whether of Irish descent or Syrian.

It's all done in greenhouses, of course, located in Franklin Park. Plants are being brought to maturity there all winter long under moist spring and summer temperatures for early planting in the City's main park system which today spans almost 1,400 acres. Head of the Park Department is Commissioner William P. Long. The main bulk of the aurora-borealis of flowers and plants is raised for transplanting to the Public Gardens under the supervision of Herman Shaw, who has been working with plants for the City for the last 26 years. Some of them go to City cemeteries, and others are used for semi-permanent floral designs such as the one arranged this summer in Copley Square to give the American Legion a "Welcome" to town.

Work Goes on All Winter

Men work all winter long in the dozen or so City greenhouses which are rich with the fragrant aromas of moistened soils and green, growing stems and leaves. They make cuttings of geranium, begonia, heliotrope, fuchsia and other plants, set them in shallow sand or flower pots, later repot them and change the soils for richer compost mixtures—on and on in endless procedure through the winter—until the ground outside has been prepared by spring weather to take the plants.

Almost daily since September, men have been making geranium cuttings for next year's "crop," and some 15,000 of these red and pink varieties will be set out in the Public Gardens in the spring, along with approximately 20,000 begonias.

One weighty task which this division of the Park Department performs every September is to transfer those large Public Garden palm trees to the warmer atmosphere of the large Franklin Park greenhouse before it becomes too cold for them. Each June, the tall, heavy trees, which are set in huge wooden box-pots, are moved back to the Gardens on trucks to contribute their tropical atmosphere to the park scene.

Not the least of novelties at the City greenhouses are two trees bearing some "Massachusetts-grown" lemons and another with grapefruit on it which is just about ready for chilling.

Many Tropical Plants

Needing attention, water and feeding all winter long at the glass farms are such plants as hibiscus, pandanus, rubber plants, sugar cane, brilliantisma, colens, achyranthus, digitalis, santalina, hawarthias, and many others.

During the early spring about 20,000 petunias will be raised in beds to decorate Boston's parks, and three varieties of cannas will be started.

Not the least of the flowers cultivated by the Flower Division of the Department are pansies, three quarters of an acre of which are already outside the greenhouses under a bed of warm straw which will give still more warmth when a blanket of snow covers it.

One of the most important "crops" grown outside are the compost piles, in which leaves, manure and loam are allowed to rot into a rich soil which is later strained for the small plants and seedlings, and which is the base for all the growing operations.

Late next spring, when most of the flowers now being started are out of the greenhouses, the workers will again begin making preparations for the next winter's crop of beauty.

Ration Dates For Consumers

Meats and Fats—Book No. 4 Red stamps A8 through Z8 and A5 through S5 now valid and worth 10 points each, regardless of numbers printed on them. Good indefinitely. Red tokens may be used as change. No more validated until Dec. 31.

Canned Goods—Blue stamps A8 through Z8, and also A5 through Z5, and A2 and B2 in Book 4, worth 10 points each, now valid, good indefinitely. No other blue stamps until Jan. 1, 1945.

Sugar—Stamps 30 through 34 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds each; good indefinitely.

Stamp No. 40 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds for home canning. Good through Feb. 28, 1945.

Issuance of sugar for home canning ended Oct. 31. A new program for home canning will be announced Jan. 1.

Fuel Oil—Aug. 31, 1945, last day for Period Four and Period Five coupons of 1943-44 issue. Period I coupons of 1944-45 issue now valid. All coupons worth 10 gallons a unit.

Gasoline—No. A13 coupons for four gallons each now valid; expire Dec. 21.

Serially numbered B4, B5, C4 and C5 coupons now good for five gallons each. Expiration dates vary. Each coupon must be indorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Shoes—Stamps 1, 2, and 3 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair each. Good indefinitely.

Tires—New prewar and synthetic tires now restricted to "B" and "C" gasoline ration bookholders. "A" bookholders now eligible for used tires. Tubes now ration free.

Talk on Italy for Shoemen

At the Boston Boot and Shoe Club's 319th dinner-meeting, to be held in the Imperial Ballroom of Statler Hotel tomorrow, Dec. 13, the principal speaker will be Dr. H. G. Woolf, according to Francis C. Donovan, President of the Club. Dr. Woolf, whose subject will be "Italy and the Italians," has lived under the rule of both Hitler and Mussolini. He once spent six months incommunicado in a Rome prison and was sentenced to 30 years' imprisonment as an international spy.

City's Schools Open Drive For War Bond Sale

Boston's schools began a three-day drive today to sell more sixth war loan bonds. Every school building, elementary, intermediate, and high, will be open for the coming three days for bond buying by the public.

The students consider themselves engaged in a city-wide competition, and they will not only purchase bonds themselves but will urge parents, neighbors, and friends to buy at their schools. Their goal is $1,000,000 in war bonds sales these three days, which is a figure $250,000 above what they accomplished during the fourth war loan drive, the last bond drive in which schools were in session.

F. W. Denio, Chairman of the Massachusetts War Finance Committee, today made an appeal for 10,000 individual bond buyers to come forward with a purchase of $1,000 each in the marketable issues of the Sixth War Loan before the books on this type of bond close Saturday noon.

Mr. Denio made his appeal in the form of an advertisement which read: "Wanted—Before Dec. 16, 10,000 individual buyers of $1,000 each of either U. S. Treasury 2½s, 2's, 1¼'s or &'s to close the gap in our quota for individuals. We believe that among the 4,000,000 citizens of Massachusetts there are 10,000 who can buy at least $1,000 and have not yet bought. Will you help us to find these missing men and women before this Saturday noon?"

Massachusetts securities dealers have gone over the top in the drive but will continue their volunteer war bond selling until the end of the campaign. Fifteen hundred of these bond salesmen from 145 investment houses have been at work since the start of the drive. They crossed the $40,000,000 goal last Saturday when their combined sales came to $41,560,000. Their quota represents 23.1 per cent of the $173,000,000 which is the Massachusetts quota for sale of bonds to individuals.

Edmond E. Hammond of Palne, Webber, Jackson & Curtis is Chairman of the securities unit, and is being assisted by George E. Abbot of Harriman, Ripley & Co., and Earle F. Bliss of Raymond Bliss & Co.

The First Combat Infantry Band, which will play at the special war bond show at Loew's State Theater in Boston tomorrow night, will be given a formal reception at the State House sometime tomorrow.

Mail Closings In Boston Set

Closing dates for mailing Christmas cards from Boston to destinations in the United States to assure delivery by Dec. 25, are given by Postmaster Patrick J. Connelly as follows:

Tomorrow for cards to all New England states and Boston Postal District.

Truck-Driver Vote Pledged When Wildcat Strikes End

By Frederick W. Carr
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

An election will be held in Local 25, the Boston truck drivers' union, just as soon as the danger of unauthorized strikes within the union is lifted, Frank J. Halloran, its business agent, said today.

"The election was positively not the real cause of the recent wildcat strike of truck drivers," Mr. Halloran declared. "The real cause was that the radical element could not have its own way. Our constitution and by-laws call for elections, and we believe in elections because the men have the right to speak their piece."

Elections in Local 25 come every three years. The last took place the day of Pearl Harbor. The insurgent strike leaders, who have just been penalized, claimed that the next one, normally set for last week, was going to be indefinitely postponed. Mr. Halloran outlined the unusual circumstances that led to the election not being held on schedule.

"Local 25 was placed under a trusteeship in October a year ago because of the large number of wildcat strikes occuring among its members," he said. "These were walkouts taken without sanction of the union and in entire disregard of union policy and discipline.

Source of Trusteeship

"The difficulties of dealing with these snap strikes became greater than the local officials of the union could handle, and finally the international board of the union took over the conduct of Local 25 by placing a trustee in control. This is entirely within the rights of the international headquarters, which has the duty of maintaining union discipline and standards throughout the organization.

"The man placed in charge as trustee was P. Harry Jennings of Boston, the New England organizer for the international office. His administration began to produce a reduction in the wildcat strikes.

"When a trustee is placed in a union, the union comes under the domination of the international board. We do not have autonomy because of the trustee having full control. The trustee is put in for the one reason that local autonomy didn't work.

"If the membership of the union would obey their officers as they pledged themselves to do when first joining the union and we didn't have the wildcat strikes, then we wouldn't have the trustee.

War Bonds in Bank

"There is nothing wrong with the funds of the organization. We have a substantial amount of war bonds in the bank, probably as much if not more than any other union in the State. That was one of the reasons the international board stepped in. It did not want wildcat strikers to have any opportunity to get control of the union's finances.

"The minute the members generally show they intend to go along as good union men, the trustee will be removed and we will have an election.

"If we are going to have discipline in a union, we might as well have it. If men who pull snap strikes intend to rule or ruin, we intend to combat that rule-or-ruin atmosphere.

"Expulsion is a small word but it means a lot."

Horses of Boston To Munch Goodies On Own Christmas

Oats, carrots and apples for the horses and coffee and doughnuts for the drivers are gifts planned by the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals for the "Horses' Christmas," Dec. 23, the Society announced today.

More horses are on Boston's streets this holiday season than in the past 20 years, the Society says, explaining that the gasoline and tire shortage has placed transportation back on the backs of the "faithful, uncomplaining" work horse.

Everyone is invited to participate in this Christmas party by sending contributions of grain, apples or carrots to the Society at 180 Longwood Avenue. Trucks, loaded with these gifts will distribute them on Dec. 23 and anything left over will go to the stables, especially those where horses of pedlars and junk dealers are kept.

Open Tonight
5:30 — 9:30
"For Men Only"
Shop Leisurely at
audrée inc.—44 Newbury Street
BOSTON

Postwar Plans to Electrify 93 Per Cent of Vermont Farms

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Dec. 12—Projected plans for postwar electrification of 4,000 additional farms will bring to 93 per cent the total Vermont farms having electric power and light, according to a survey released this week by Fletcher Plumley, Chairman of the Vermont Public Service Commission. At present, of a total of 21,772 farms, 14,970, or 68.8 per cent, have electric services.

In Chittenden County, 1,488 farms were surveyed and of these 1,172 had electricity, the largest percentage for any county. Windsor County had the lowest percentage, only 1,510 farms wired out of a total of 2,424.

Chairman Plumley pointed out that this was the first complete survey of the kind that had been attempted, adding that it has already proved of considerable value. "It will be kept up to date," he said, "so that we will at all times have a complete picture of the extent of Vermont's progress in rural electrification."

The Chairman also said that at the same time as electric service is extended to the 4,000 farms mentioned in the survey, 1,500 rural residences, summer homes, camps and schools will have electric service made available to them.

The survey was directed by G. W. Clewly of the Public Service Commission staff and the field work was done by Lee B. Bates, engineer on loan from the Highway Department.

Co-operation in extending electrification to areas not now served has been promised promptly upon the end of the war, by the Green Mountain Power Corporation, Vermont Public Service, Inc., and the Vermont Electric Co-operative whose lines cover the greater part of Vermont.

Henry I. Fairbanks Was Founder Of Famous Fairbanks Association

Henry I. Fairbanks, who passed on yesterday, was President of the famous Fairbanks Family of America, Inc., for 33 years and only last August was elected by the descendants of Jonathan Fairbanks as their President for the 34th time.

Born in Milford, Mass., Mr. Fairbanks received his education in Milford schools, moving to Dedham when he became associated in early youth with Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. With his election to the Presidency of the Fairbanks Family, Inc., which he founded in 1910, Mr. Fairbanks devoted more and more of his time to carrying on the tradition of the Fairbanks name and the maintenance intact of the original 308-year-old Fairbanks homestead in Dedham.

During the early days of his Fairbanks family leadership, which drew thousands of the 20,000 Fairbanks descendants to the old homestead every year, Mr. Fairbanks and his wife lived in a tent on the grounds of the homestead as custodians. Later, a bungalow was built for their shelter, where they have lived for some 20 years in the shadow of the old home they cherished as symbolic of the stability and history of America.

It was one of Mr. Fairbanks' oft-expressed opinions that "we will never let the old homestead down." He said that publicly at the reunion of the family last August, when hot weather, gasoline rationing, food shortages, and general wartime inconveniences in transportation failed to keep a faithful 100 Fairbankses from gathering for the regular annual reunion.

Mr. Fairbanks' proudest statement was that "the Fairbanks family corporation is one of the few institutions of its kind to continue to build up membership throughout the country over a long period of years and to maintain annual contact."

N. E. Men Happy on Quitting Foxholes For 30-Day Home-for-Christmas Leaves

A U. S. THIRD ARMY REPLACEMENT CENTER, France, Dec. 12 (AP)—The biggest Christmas present short of going home for good was dropped yesterday into the foxholes of picked Third Army combat veterans who were given 30-day home leaves.

A number of G. I.'s and a few officers, most of whom wear the Purple Heart and have won multiple citations, chosen for the unexpected reward, trooped into this replacement center last night straight from the front lines for haircuts, hot showers, a double issue of rations and a change of clothes preparatory to starting homeward.

To say they were the happiest men this side of the ocean would be a gross understatement.

They were greeted here by Capt. Willard Kibby of East Cleveland, Ohio, Replacement Battalion Executive Officer, who assured them their leaves really were true. Then they sat down to an elegant dinner while a band played sweet music.

These men are going home under what the Army calls the "Three R" program—Rotation, Recovery and Rehabilitation—and are the first other than litter cases to go. Actually, they are going as a reward, since all have recovered completely from their battle wounds.

Among those receiving 30-day leaves included:

Connecticut—Lieut. George E. Schuld, Shelton; Private Clifford T. Eberhardt, 993 Summer Street, Stamford; Private First Class Solomon Sargis, New Britain.

Massachusetts — Sergeant Edward M. Winterbottom, New Bedford; Capt. Raymond G. Roy, Fitchburg; Sergeant Milton E. Kenny, 110 Mercer Street, South Boston; Private First Class Henry W. Palmieri, 238 L Street, South Boston; Private George E. Abbott, 26 Hawthorne Street, Salem; Private Martin J. Dalton, 1091 Boylston Street, Boston.

Ammunition Takes Tin Containers

Ammunition is reaching the war fronts now in vacuum-sealed tin cans, according to information received by John T. Kiley, War Production Board salvage manager, from the Remington Arms Company.

It protects the ammunition from extreme climates and from "dunking" damage during landing operations, and the cans are equipped with key openers and small knobs which identify the contents in the darkness.

"Thus tin, being used in greater quantities than ever, assumes a still greater importance in our national ecenomy," Mr. Kelly said, "and in our salvage programs. With the chief sources of tin still under Japanese domination, household salvaging of every single tin can, therefore, is clearly the responsibility of the home front."

BOSTON'S SMARTEST FURRIERS FOR 73 YEARS • OPEN EVERY WEDNESDAY 'TIL 9 P. M.

Magnificent sweep of glossy black persian
(Dyed)

$398*

$440*

$495*

Many of these are tightly curled Hollander Featherlite skins, worked into dramatic long or short coats, with widely draped sleeves and deep cuffs.

*(Subj. to 20% Fed. Tax)

A good name is your best insurance!

Other Coats up to $875

73 YEARS OF DEPENDABILITY
Lamson & Hubbard

10% RESERVES YOUR COAT. CONVENIENT PAYMENT TERMS ARRANGED.

BOYLSTON AT ARLINGTON ST. Subway to Door

Nippon Army Wiped Out In Ormoc Trap

Continued from Page 1

a pocket to the south were announced by Gen. Douglas MacArthur.

General MacArthur reported that the veteran 77th Division which landed last week four miles below Ormoc had been joined by the 7th Division, closing the southern jaw of a nutcracker vise, and "enemy forces which were trapped between the two have been destroyed."

Great quantities of equipment and supplies were seized.

A third American division, the 32d, was pressing against the Japanese to the north despite almost impassable terrain.

Air activity continued on a destructive scale. Airdromes in the central Philippines were bombed and enemy shipping was blasted over a wide area. Petroleum installations on Borneo took direct bomb hits, flooding the Tarakan and Balikpapan fields with flaming oil. One freighter was sunk off shore.

Evacuation:

20,000 Persons Leaving Tokyo

The Berlin Radio said that evacuation of nonessential workers from Tokyo was proceeding, with a contingent of 20,000 planning to leave the city of 7,000,000.

Plans to evacuate several districts had been announced previously by Tokyo.

"Measures for the evacuation of Tokyo are progressing according to plan," the Berlin Radio asserted. "Twenty thousand persons will leave the Capital on Tuesday, especially the old and infirm, as well as children and expectant mothers.

"No workers in war industry, transport, and press may leave Tokyo, however, as special permits are required by the police. Neither can workers in the essential industries (gas, water, electricity,), doctors, chemists, and nurses. Civil Defense forces must also stay."

The radiocast, quoting a Transocean dispatch, said American bombers had appeared over Tokyo again, apparently from the Marianas bases, but had dropped no bombs. A second group of bombers was reported over the Capital at night, dropping incendiary bombs.

Western Front:

American Infantry Captures Merode

United States First Army infantry drove to the flooded Roer River, captured Merode, and fought yard-by-yard and house-by-house through a string of fortified German villages about two miles west of Düren.

The German Army's defensive fight before vital arsenals was reported in front dispatches to be weakening west of the Roer, inside the Siegfried Line at Dillingen and Saarlautern, and in northern Alsace under repeated batterings of three American armies.

Merode, a forest village 3½ miles southwest of Düren, was cleared during the night. The Germans still held out at Merken, Pier, and Gey, all within four miles of Düren, the southern bastion of the Roer River line and the largest German city encountered beyond Aachen. Two thirds of Merken, almost on the river 3½ miles northwest of Düren, was cleared.

Veterans of Lieut. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges' First Army moved slowly and reached the Roer five miles southeast of Merode after advancing down a hill in the area of Bergstein, captured last week. Snow in that sector had melted, causing a soft bog which made going harder.

The United States Third Army finally captured Sarreguemines, pulled up to the border of the Saarland and started shelling the important German cities of Zweibrucken and St. Ingbert, five and seven miles inside Germany.

The Third cleared out five fortified blocks in Fraulautern, a mile north of Saarlautern, and a similar area in Ensdorf, the same distance east. Both are in the Siegfried Line. It appeared that the Germans were quitting the western end of Fraulautern. The Germans maintained pressure around the steel city of Dillingen, three miles north of Saarlautern, but attempted no more counterattacks in the ruins of Saarlautern itself, a city as devastated as Aachen.

The United States Seventh Army captured the Alsace base city of Haguenau, skirted the dense forest to the north and reached to within 29 miles of the German city of Karlsruhe behind the Rhine.

Supply dumps were seized at Haguenau. The Americans were within four miles of the German Palatinate above the city.

Farther south below Strasbourg, the Seventh and the French First Army were within 3½ miles of Colmar, checked more by floods than by Germans. The French cleared eight miles of the Rhine bank from the Swiss frontier to Kembs and faced the formidable German fortresses across the river.

Eastern Front:

Red Army Fights In Budapest Suburbs

Russian tanks battled into the northern suburbs of Budapest, while another powerful column drove westward past the great bend of the Danube above the city toward Bratislava and Vienna, Russian dispatches said.

The main body of motorized Russian infantry driving down the Danube upon Budapest was declared within full view of the Capital, and tank units ranged on ahead.

Hastily reinforced German garrisons suffered high casualties in short-range fighting, and there were increasing bayonet clashes in the outer antitank zone, it was announced.

The Soviet communiqué announced total gains of three miles and capture of the towns of Veresegyhaz and Szada, both 8½ miles northeast of the Capital, by Marshal Rodion Y. Malinovsky's Second Ukraine Army.

Other Red Army troops edged in toward the Capital from the east, south, and southwest.

[The Paris and Algiers Radios said the Russians had penetrated Budapest, but this report appeared without any foundation.]

Marshal Malinovsky's northern army swept around the great bend north of Szob. In gains of up to seven miles, the Russian front along the central Slovak border was extended to almost 30 miles. These advances put Red Army troops within 85 miles of Bratislava, Slovak Capital, and 116 miles from Vienna.

Front reports indicate that while the Budapest fighting was in the final stage, there still would be much resistance.

The Germans are said to have thrown up virtually the same kind of anti-tank ring about Pest, the part of the city east of the Danube, as they did around

Air Over Europe:

1,300 U. S. Bombers Batter Germany

Some 1,300 United States heavy bombers from Britain battered three German railheads and the Leuna synthetic oil plant at Merseburg, while Flying Fortresses from Italy raided Blechhammer, site of a huge German synthetic fuel plant.

The 8th Air Force heavyweights, escorted by strong fighter formations, hit rail yards at Hanau, Aschaffenburg and Darmstadt.

The United States 15th Air Force Fortresses from Italy bombed their oil target at Blechhammer in southern Silesia by instruments. It is the largest source of enemy synthetic oil production within range of the 15th Air Force, and last was hit Dec. 2.

The attacks followed an assault by 1600 bombers on Frankfort, a great communications center behind the German lines.

It was the nineteenth attack of the war on Merseburg's leading oil plant, the Leuna refinery. Eighteen of them have been made in daylight by American heavy bombers.

The bombing at Merseburg was by instrument due to heavy clouds. All the rail targets were in the open and were hit visually.

The Britain-based force sent 1,600 bombers aloft Dec. 11 and, with an escort of 800 fighters, they smashed rail yards at Frankfurt, Hanau, and Giessen. It was the largest single bomber fleet ever put in the air—twice the size of Germany's peak aerial effort in September, 1940, when 800 planes attacked London.

Camera Mission:

Allies Photograph Nazi Key Points

Specially equipped night-flying Allied Havoc bombers have been photographing German communications, troop concentrations and ammunition dumps for the past six months, it was announced at Headquarters in Paris.

The Havocs flew their first photo mission the night before D-Day, June 6. Crews consisting of a pilot, a gunner, and a navigator-photographer are trained in night-fighter tactics and fly every night that weather permits.

The planes carry 50-caliber machine guns and fly alone. Each plane carries one 12-inch camera, whose pictures cover an area equal in diameter to three fourths of the plane's altitude.

Luftwaffe:

The German Air Force has returned to the Italian battle areas, swooping down over the Fifth Army front, bombing and strafing troops and communications, Allied headquarters announced.

As the Nazi airmen made these attacks Dec. 11 the Lamone River rose to a depth of seven or eight feet, after a week of heavy rain, slowing down Eighth Army operations in eastern Italy to patrols north of Ravenna and above Faenza.

German artillery was strongly active along the west coast and central fronts.

China:

Kweichow Freed Of Japanese Troops

The Chinese High Command announced that all Japanese forces had been driven out of Kweichow Province, easing China's perilous military situation at least temporarily.

The communiqué said the reinforced Chinese counteroffensive had forced two Japanese columns, which penetrated deep into Kweichow, back into Kwangsi Province, had recaptured Liuchai, just over the border, and had advanced 17 miles beyond.

However, it appears the Japanese ventured too far with too little and encountered stiffer opposition from reinforced Chinese troops as they penetrated deeper into the Province. The Japanese were clad only in summer uniforms and cold weather added to their difficulties.

The Chinese are pushing on toward Nantan, 120 miles northwest of Liuchow, former site of an important United States air base, a communiqué said. Latest field reports said the Chinese were 12 miles from Nantan.

Eden Reports

LONDON, Dec. 12 (AP)—Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden told the House of Commons today that he understood British casualties in the present fighting against the E. L. A. S. in Athens were "happily, very small," he had no detailed figures.

In fighting to free Greece and Crete since the beginning of the war British Imperial Forces suffered 40,000 casualties and lost nearly 500 aircraft, he said.

Most of the casualties were incurred in 1941, when the British launched an unsuccessful expedition into Greece.

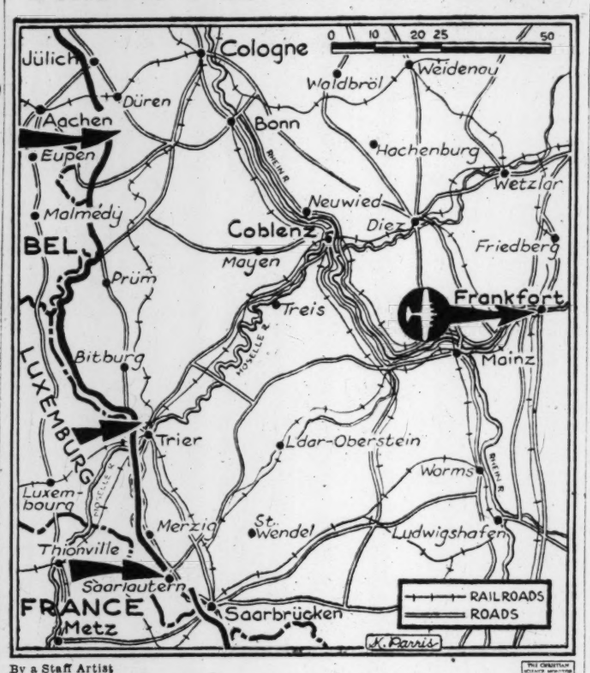
The Royal Navy, Mr. Eden said, had suffered heavily—losing five cruisers, 13 destroyers, three submarines, one sloop, and 47 minor vessels. Three battleships were among vessels badly damaged.

"It must be remembered that in those days we were all along against a victorious Germany and Italy and in dire peril," Mr. Eden explained.

A member suggested the British Commonwealth of Nations had taken by far the greater part in the liberation of Greece.

"I don't think there has ever been any question of that anywhere," replied Mr. Eden.

Tide of War on Two Fronts



By a Staff Artist

Frankfort Target of Bombers

Attack on Frankfort by the largest force of heavy bombers ever trained against a single target was determined by Frankfort's strategic location in control of a large network of roads and railways leading to all parts of the Western Front.

By a Staff Artist

Chinese Army Strikes Back

Stiffening Chinese resistance has driven Japanese forces, which had been pushing into Kweichow Province, completely out of that Province and back into Kwangsi. Shaded section of map shows territory in Japanese hands.

Tokyo Blackout Due to B-29's

By the Associated Press

Twenty-first Bomber Command, Saipan, Dec. 9 —(Via Navy Radio) Delayed.

Tokyo is blacking out at night now.

The Japanese Capital was brightly lighted during the early B-29 raids, and the Japanese Radio boasted that there was nothing to fear from the American raiders. But a weather reconnaissance Superfortress which bombed the city shortly before dawn today found even the suburbs dark.

'Stettinius Team' Quizzed, Presents Case in Senate

By Richard L Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12—Five of the six new State Department appointees in the new "Stettinius team" presented brief formal statements to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee today, outlining their policies and viewpoints. The exception was Brig. Gen. Julius C. Holmes, who was examined first, named to head the new "administration and management" division.

The Senate committee on the whole dealt kindly with the appointees today, but postponed cross-examination of William L. Clayton, perhaps the most controversial figure, till tomorrow, after his brief formal statement.

The attitude of the Committee was taken by many observors to indicate prospective approval of the entire "slate."

Questions were confined to four or five senators.

Herewith follow excerpts from statements and colloquy incidental to the six men:

Brig. Gen. Julius C. Holmes—(Presented no formal statement, but reviewed briefly negotiations with French preceding North African invasion when he was landed from a submarine. To a question by Senator Claude Pepper (D) of Florida, General Holmes said he believed in "democracy of opportunity" in the Department, and would follow that in selection of new members.)

Joseph Clark Grew—

"I am happy to serve in this post [undersecretary] for the following reasons:

"First, because my country is at war.

"Second, because I believe in the President, I highly admire the grit and vision with which he has been and is conducting the war, and I heartily support his determination that effective machinery shall be erected to insure future international peace and security.

"Third, because I believe in Mr. Stettinius and am profoundly happy to follow his dynamic and inspiring leadership. He is 'the man who gets things done.'

"Fourth, because the job of Undersecretary is a different proposition from 20 years ago. Now a new and liberal pattern is emerging. A newspaper sketch of me . . . said that I am 'inhospitable to change.' Well, if I were inhospitable to change, I would certainly not have been asked or have been willing to join this team. . . . The world is in flux and malleable. It can be a better world and we shall try to make constructively helpful our contribution toward building it anew.

"Fifth, because I want to see the work begun at Dumbarton Oaks carried through to a successful conclusion and, with your help, we intend to do it. No work in the world can be of greater importance."

Mr. Grew read a statement answering Senator Joseph F. Guffey (D) of Pennsylvania denying that he necessarily favored retention of Emperor Hirohito after the war, but might support it to prevent "disintegration."

Nelson A. Rockefeller (as Assistant Secretary in charge of Latin-American affairs)—

"In agreeing to accept this nomination I was guided, first, by my abiding belief in the good-neighbor policy enunciated by the President and so ably and effectively developed by Secretary Hull. They have charted a course for co-operative action among the free nations of this Hemisphere which has proved to be a great source of strength in these war years and which is indispensable to our future security and well-being."

James Clemen Dunn (Assistant Secretary)—

"Our national interest requires that we encourage the establishment of strong democratic governments in liberated countries. Our security and welfare will be best served by having in other countries liberal governments which will be dedicated, as we are, to improving the standards of living of their peoples and to creating the atmosphere and conditions conducive to the preservation of peace and security. We look forward to the development in other countries of freedom, of increased opportunities, and improved social welfare of their people."

Asked bluntly how he felt about Spanish Generalissimo Francisco Franco, by liberal millionaire Senator James E. Murray (D) of Montana, Mr. Dunn remarked that he had followed Roosevelt-Hull policy.

Archibald MacLeish (Assistant Secretary in charge of public and cultural relations)—

"Today, whole peoples are in direct and continuing contact with each other through day-to-day and even hour-to-hour exchanges of ideas, news dispatches, magazine articles, books, broadcasts, persons, works of art—all the innumerable instruments of modern communication. The result is that the attitudes of entire peoples, and particularly their attitudes toward each other, become major influences in foreign relations. It would not be too much to say that the foreign relations of a modern state are conducted quite as much through the instruments of public international communications as through diplomatic representatives and missions."

Answering questions of Senator Bennett C. Clark (D) of Missouri, Mr. MacLeish, poet and Librarian of Congress, stated firmly that he had favored aid to the democratic government in the Spanish civil war, believing that it was actually a "fascist attack" on the "legitimate Republic of Spain." He denied that he had favored communism, declaring that he had "fought it for 15 years."

William L. Clayton, Assistant Secretary in Charge of Foreign Economic Affairs:

"It has been suggested by some persons that I am a believer in cartels. Nothing could be farther from the truth. . . .

"Having been brought up in the school of hard, keen, competition, and liking it, I early formed a strong antipathy, in principle, to cartels.

"If international agreements are entered into between governments in respect of some commodities in which burdensome surpluses have resulted from the war and other causes, the consuming countries should participate in the formation and administration of such agreements, the agreements should be temporary in character and should contemplate as their principle objective the shifting from inefficient to efficient production."

Athens Struggle Stalemated; British Await Reinforcements

Continued from Page 1

taken any serious offensive action and the only indication of trouble has been the continuous whine of snipers' bullets, and the occasional roar of artillery fire. The only exception to this lull occurred during the early part of the afternoon, Dec. 11, when E. L. A. S. forces dropped three 75-mm. shells into the center of the city and when British Wellington bombers and bomb-carrying Spitfires raided the eastern suburb of the city.

This attack was designed to prevent E. L. A. S. reinforcements which were winding down the road over the mountains on the east of the city from reaching their companions in Athens. Both the shelling and bombing were significant, as they showed both sides gradually being forced to use stronger and stronger methods, intensifying both bitterness and destruction.

Although concentration of E. L. A. S. forces in the Athens area may complicate the immediate task of the British, it also may prove of benefit in the end. At present, it enables the E. L. A. S. to fill most districts of the city with snipers and operate in such force that British and regular Greek troops now control but an estimated one fifth of Athens and Piraeus.

E. L. A. S. Vulnerable from Air

On the other hand, the E. L. A. S. reinforcements now concentrating in Athens previously have operated only as guerrillas in the mountainous and sparsely settled countryside. By concentrating in a limited space, they will be much more vulnerable to the vastly superior British and regular Greek fire power, and above all to British air power, which can strafe and bomb at will.

So far as is known, the E. L. A. S. has but a half-dozen pieces of field artillery in this area—the guns to shell the center of the city yesterday having been quickly silenced by strafing Spitfires. At present the greatest obstacle facing the British is the difficulty of clearing snipers out of hundreds of buildings. British sharp shooters are able to clear a block of buildings, but as yet they haven't enough troops for patrol duty. Thus E. L. A. S. snipers are able to filter back under cover of night.

There is an area directly across the small park of my hotel which was supposedly cleared of snipers almost a week ago, yet bullets from this block of houses continually zing and splatter around the hotel. Slightly to one side of this block of houses is a beautiful stadium, built on the site of a similar structure dating from ancient Greek days and fronting on a tiny wooded garden mentioned by the philosopher Plato in his famous book "Phaedo."

This stadium and garden is one of the most strongly held E. L. A. S. points in the city, yet it is only 800 yards from the British headquarters and it is easy with the naked eye to see E. L. A. S. snipers and mortar crews moving about. So far, the British have been unable to clear out this pocket. The nearness of this E. L. A. S. concentration naturally is a source of anxiety to the British.

For example, yesterday morning we went down for breakfast and found a machine gun set up in the hotel lobby pointing toward the doorway. They told us that it had looked for a while as if the E. L. A. S. might be preparing to rush the hotel and the gun was to stop anyone attempting to burst through the doorway.

For the moment, however, the military situation in Athens looks stalemated, neither side being strong enough to attempt major action against the foe. The E. L. A. S. is wary of attacking the British-held area because of respect for British tanks, armored cars and heavy machine guns, while the British and regular Greek troops are still insufficient for the long and dangerous job of clearing the city, house by house, street by street, and block by block.

It is known, however, that strong British reinforcements are on the way and that the time will come when the British feel in a position to begin a serious attempt of clearing Athens, if a peaceful solution is not reached in the meantime. Although we are not allowed to identify reinforcements, it is possible to say they are among the most formidable troops in the entire British Army and are particularly adapted to the type of warfare going on here now.

Stettinius Outlines Policy For War and Peace Eras

Continued from Page 1

United States foreign policy in the days ahead.

Because General Holmes was returning today to finish up work with Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower as Deputy Chief of Staff for Civil Affairs in the European theater, the Committee called him first as witness. He had left by plane last night, Mr. Stettinius explained, so he could appear this morning. He apparently explained satisfactorily his North African experiences when, with Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark, he prepared the North African invasion.

Attempts to place some responsibility on him for our Giraudist policy in that affair were turned aside as he explained his was not a policy-making job. Nor did he, he explained to another question, have anything to do with Russia. He was sure he had a friendly attitude toward the Soviet Union and denied ultraconservatist views.

The opening questioning of Messrs. Stettinius, Holmes and Grew, more or less perfunctory, was explained by the committee and public's interest in the views and experience of two of the other nominees, William L. Clayton, successful businessman and cotton broker, and Archibald MacLeish, Librarian of Congress, ex-soldier, lawyer, editor, poet.

Senate New Dealers are supposedly opposed to the Clayton appointment, while Senate conservatives are equally critical of Mr. MacLeish. Opposition was strong enough so that all the names were turned back to the committee for further consideration. Today's open hearing provided the opportunity for these men's views on particular aspects of foreign policy to be disclosed in detail.

Mr. Grew, after a formal statement explaining his reluctance to accept the Undersecretaryship, explained under cross-examination that he favored shipment of scrap and oil to Japan in the prewar years because "it was just plain common sense." An embargo, he explained, would have resulted in a downward trend of relationships and possibly war. The United States was not then prepared for war, he added.

In discussing the qualifications of the six nominees, Mr. Stettinius said of them:

Grew—"He has devoted 40 years to serving our country with great distinction and honor in the conduct of our foreign relations in all parts of the world. . . . He knows at first hand both fascism and aggression and hates them both. As Undersecretary he would be a strong right arm in the tasks of building now for a more democratic world after victory and of making peace secure."

Clayton—"Before entering the Government in 1940, Mr. Clayton had been engaged for more than 25 years in the cotton business in many parts of the world. He has thus had a long business experience in foreign trade. . . . I believe he would bring to the Department great executive ability, practical experience and whole-hearted support for the liberal economic objectives of our foreign policy."

MacLeish—"I believe that the new problems involved in making a secure peace require that much fuller information about United States foreign policy should be made available through the established press, radio, and other media both to the people of this country and the people of other countries. I also believe that further advances in the co-operative exchange of scientific, technical, and professional knowledge among all peoples and the promotion of freedom of information throughout the world are of equal importance for the same reason. Mr. MacLeish has been a soldier, a lawyer, editor, writer, and—as Librarian of Congress—a proven executive whose experience and abilities ideally qualify him, in my opinion, to take up these responsibilities under my direction."

Rockefeller—"As co-ordinator (of inter-American affairs) Mr. Rockefeller has done much in the past four years to develop better understanding and closer relations among the American republics. He knows intimately both the governments and peoples of our neighbor republics. As Assistant Secretary of State he would be, I believe, unusually well qualified by a combination of experience, energy and judgment to contribute much to further strengthening of inter-American relationships in the days ahead."

Dunn—"He was one of Mr. Hull's most valued lieutenants in the State Department throughout his 12 years as Secretary of State. . . . He was Mr. Hull's political adviser at Moscow, when the Moscow four-nation declaration was agreed upon. In the work of preparing for and carrying through to success the Dumbarton Oaks conference, Mr. Dunn was of great value to me. I have the highest confidence in his ability to fill the post of Assistant Secretary with distinction and with benefit to our country."

Holmes—"He would be in charge of administration and management for the Department of State and the foreign service. General Holmes was in the foreign service and the State Department from 1925 to 1937, when he entered private business. In this war he has served with General Eisenhower in the Mediterranean theater and on the European Continent. He is now Deputy Chief of Staff for Civil Affairs in the European theater. General Eisenhower and the War Department have reluctantly consented to release him for this highly important task. I look forward to an invigorated and enlarged foreign service and for able men from all walks of life to serve their country. . . . General Holmes has been chosen in order to carry forward under my direction the strengthening of the Department and the foreign service toward these objectives."

Head of British Pacific Fleet Limits Aid to Sea-Air Action

Continued from Page 1

Allied warships, but would retire and retire, the Admiral said.

"But if it does retire," he continued, "Japan will still be dependent on transport and its supply problems will become more acute. It has got to supply its Army in Burma."

Sir Bruce said all his future arrangements depended upon his seeing Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, American Pacific Fleet Commander, under whose jurisdiction he would operate.

"I've got to see what he wants to do," the Admiral said. "He may say he'd like to have me detach forces to support General MacArthur or he may say detach the whole fleet for that purpose. Administration and command of the British Pacific Fleet will come under me."

He asserted one of the main reasons the British Fleet was in Australian waters was to make contact between the British and Australians. Another, was that the Japanese Fleet has retired from the Indian Ocean and therefore the British Fleet must move closer to the enemy.

Admiral Fraser said his Fleet would include heavy battleships, aircraft carriers and necessary equipment for supporting landings. The 35,000-ton battleship Howe is to be the Admiral's flagship.

The new British Fleet was put into operation later than originally planned, Mr. Fraser declared, due to congestion arising from grim manpower difficulties in England and the need for concentrating on repair and maintenance of landing craft used in the invasion of France.

He said that Australia will be the British Pacific Fleet's base as Pearl Harbor is America's.

Heavy demands would be made on Australia for the British Pacific Fleet's support, the Admiral commented.

Pacific Fleets United in War Against Japan

Continued from Page 1

in British naval commands in southeast Asian waters reflect something of the naval might that Britain is preparing to hurl against Japan.

The London announcement discloses for the first time the existence of a British "Pacific Fleet" under the command the famous gunnery expert of the British Navy, Admiral Sir Bruce Fraser. It was as commander in chief of the Eastern Fleet that Admiral Fraser, after relinquishing command of the Home Fleet, went to southwest Asia last summer.

While the full scope of the new naval understanding cannot be disclosed, since it embraces strategic and operating plans, its essential points can be put down as follows:

1. The British Pacific Fleet will operate in whatever part of the Pacific the strategic situation dictates.

2. Admiral Fraser will be responsible to the British Admiralty for the conduct and administration of his fleet.

3. This fleet will operate under the command of Admiral Chester W. Nimitz in the central Pacific area, or under Gen. Douglas MacArthur for operations in the southwest Pacific.

4. No Supreme Allied Commander responsible to the Combined Chiefs of Staff is contemplated for the Pacific, which remains an American area of responsibility.

Immediate, major use of the British Fleet in the central Pacific area is not to be anticipated. Inevitably maximum British sea power cannot be brought to bear against Japan until the defeat of Germany and until its principal units no longer have to be centered in the Atlantic and Mediterranean theaters.

It is also expected that Britain's first large share in the Pacific war will come in re-taking Singapore and fighting its way from its present operating base in Ceylon through Malayan waters to a juncture with the American Fleet in the central Pacific, although the strategic use of the new British Pacific Fleet remains flexible in order to take advantage of developing opportunities.

But the arrangement now worked out by Washington and London reaches even beyond these foreseeable stages in the Pacific war and establishes the operational blueprint by which the combined Anglo-American naval power, once it is released for full concentration on the Japanese, can and will be brought to bear.

Publisher Manship Returns to U. S.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12 (AP)—Charles P. Manship, Associate Director of Censorship, who has functioned in London for the past six months, has returned to the United States, his assignment abroad completed.

Manship, Editor and Publisher of the Baton Rouge, La., State-Times and Morning Advocate, took charge of the London office June 1, just before invasion of the Continent, and acted as liaison between British censorship and Allied Supreme Headquarters.

Following a series of conferences here, Mr. Manship will return to active management of his Baton Rouge newspapers.

World in Your Living Room

Today and the Problems of the Peace . . . . . By Homer Metz

The News:

LONDON, Dec. 12—If it is to save itself from annihilation, mankind must find some means of preventing power-mad nations from ruthlessly exploiting the wonders of natural science, Sir Henry Dale, member of the Scientific National Advisory Committee to the British War Cabinet, warned in a statement issued here.

The Future:

Just as nobility, inherited or acquired, imposes the obligation of noble action, so progress makes a necessity of progressive conduct. When a man gets a new airplane he not only should learn how to use it properly, but how to prevent unscrupulous persons from misusing it.

The latter point is vital. As Sir Henry Dale has pointed out, failure to do so in the Buck Rogers-like technological world that is likely to follow the war may lead to disasters vastly greater than the present holocaust.

Another sharp warning to this effect was issued in London the other day by British Home Secretary Herbert Morrison. In a talk to British policemen he said:

"The advance in radio progress is so great that it is almost frightening. The experts have got to a point in television where they can see and hear what is happening at distances and through heavy brick walls and what not. It is only another stage until we will be able to see what people are doing when they do not want us to see, and yet another stage until we will be able to find out what they are thinking when they have not said a word.

"In view of experience of the German Gestapo, that is a terribly bleak and dreary prospect, and we may have to make a defense regulation."

Remarkable Advance in Electronics

A few weeks earlier the grave responsibility that confronts the future was even more dramatically stressed at the allocation hearings before the Federal Communications Commission in Washington, when it was disclosed that remarkable advances in electronics now include:

1. "Foolproof" radio safety systems for airplane-filled skies.
2. Automatic controls assuring safety on highways and railroads.
3. Newspapers printed by facsimile in your living room or breakfast nook.
4. Color television.
5. Staticless radiocasting.
6. Portable radio teletypewriters.

Few persons will dispute the necessity of maintaining a sharp watch over these and other similar and greater wonders, as yet undisclosed, so they do not fall into the hands of future Hitlers or Mussolinis, or perhaps future Trotzkys who still dream of remaking the entire world according to Marx. As with liberty, the price of invention is eternal vigilance.

The rise of Hitler to power and the progeny of that rise, the present war, hardly would have been possible if the Nazis had not had unrestricted control of the German radio.

In the first five years of his reign Hitler increased the number of radio receiving sets in Germany from 4,307,700 to 9,087,454. In 1941 the Reich was second only to the United States in radio receivers, having 15,000,000 to approximately 29,000,000 in this country. In addition, every public square, restaurant, and factory in Germany had its loudspeaker, and group listening was organized on a compulsory basis. Each of 39 party regions had its gauleiter in control of radio, while other officials maintained careful supervision over each of 1,000 radio districts.

Thus by transforming the entire Reich into a modern Forum Romanum where every German citizen could hear his voice, Hitler was able to realize his dream of One Folk, One State, One Leader, with its sorry results for the world at large.

If this was possible with the relatively primitive prewar radio, what may not be done with postwar marvels?

As early as 1925 men of foresight saw the danger of such a misuse of the radio as Hitler carried out. The International Juridical Radio Congress in Paris, for example, resolved that, while "the ether is free," the exercise of this liberty "should not result in disturbing the public order" or "in inflicting injury to the security of states."

The same year also brought from the Council of the International Broadcasting Union a recommendation that its members do everything possible to prevent the fomenting of international controversies through radiocasting.

But the basic problem is not what should be done; it is how it should be done.

By what means can the remarkable annihilators of space, time, and thought which mankind now holds in its hands be kept from the Hitlers, the Mussolinis, the Trotzkys of tomorrow?

Among the most frequently mentioned suggestions is a world control center or panel for radio, television, and kindred communications arts—something, perhaps, on the order of a world Federal Communications Commission.

Many advocates of this plan urge that either the International Broadcasting Union or the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, a League of Nations affiliate, be revived as the nucleus of the world center.

International Isolationism

Some authorities believe all nations should be required to confine their radio and televising activities to the home populations, while others would limit broadcasts to native languages. n this day of swift travel and easy language courses it is hard to see how such technological and intellectual isolationism would serve a good purpose.

And, speaking of isolationism, there is a minority of experts who contend that the disadvantages of international control offset its advantages. They maintain that the most practical plan is for each state to protect itself as best it can from the misuse of the radio and television arts both at home and abroad. But they nearly all concede that it is extremely doubtful whether a war-wearied world would be in a mood to tolerate "jamming" and other warlike tactics which such an etheric jungle would necessitate.

In all probability, partial if not full control of all international communications will be vested in the world organization agreed upon at Dumbarton Oaks. And in theory, at least, this organization doubtless will have the power to halt misuse of the airways, just as it will have the power to halt less subtle means of aggression.

One fact stands out above all else. If the possibilities for evil in the postwar marvels are great, the possibilities for good are well-nigh incalculable. Reliable estimates now put the world's radio audience as high as 400,000,000 listeners. A few years after the end of the war this may very well be supplemented by 10,000,000 television sets.

Just as Hitler made a Forum Romanum of all Germany, so the entire world can now be transformed in effect into a single living room.

What advances toward good will, understanding, and peaceful living can not be made in a world whose outermost reaches can be seen and heard from an easy chair beside the fireplace?

"Me Worry about Smoke? I KNOW WHAT IT MEANS

"Know what that smoke has meant to us the past three years?

"It's meant jobs . . . security . . . more money in our pockets and a chance to save some of it.

"Not only for workers in the plants, but for me, my husband, the milkman, the girl who sells movie tickets . . . everybody in town.

"My biggest worry is that those chimneys might STOP smoking!"

★ ★ ★ ★

Will they stop?

Will you let the industry which has made life better for you drift away?

You know what will happen if you do—fewer jobs . . . thinner pay envelopes . . . maybe even no job.

You don't want that and neither do we.

Certainly America and the rest of the world will need many things after the shooting stops . . . things those plants can produce as they have produced the weapons of war.

We must *keep* our mills and factories . . . and keep them humming with peacetime production.

★ ★ ★ ★

No one person or group can do this alone . . . you and your friends must help.

Help "sell" your community as a producer of goods.

Every one of us who shares in the fortunes of New England must take a hand—and that includes the New Haven Railroad.

It's a job for you local business men whose livelihood depends upon full employment . . . for you bankers, farmers, lawyers, doctors, school teachers, realtors, insurance agents, storekeepers, members of the Chamber of Commerce, Rotary, Kiwanis, Lions and other service clubs.

It's a job for municipal officials and your representatives in the Legislatures who should keep property productive and taxes down.

It's a job for the clergyman who has the welfare of his flock at heart.

It's a job for the homeowner and his wife who want to protect their investment.

And it's very much a job for those most directly concerned—labor and management.

★ ★ ★ ★

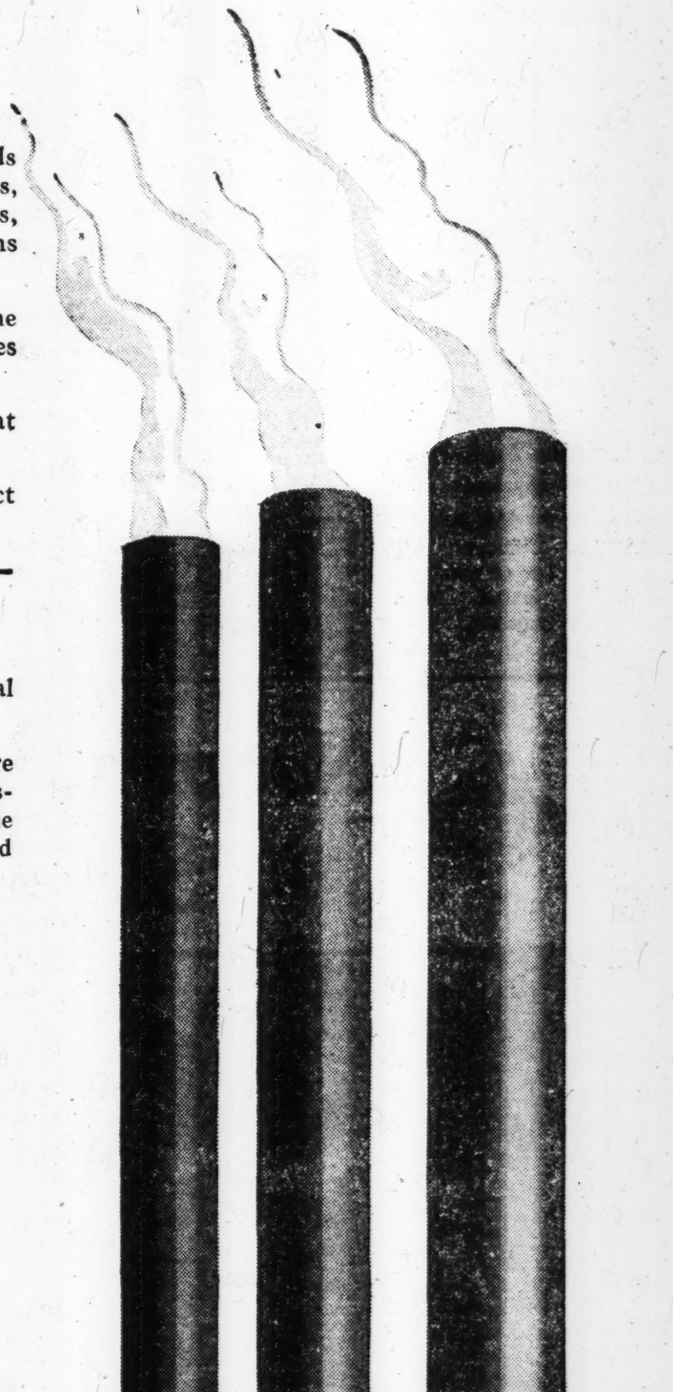
We of the New Haven believe in New England and in its industrial future.

No other part of America is more strategically located, has more manufacturing experience or as extensive a manufacturing establishment already in existence. No other section is nearer the great markets of the United States or has better rail, air and water facilities so vital to industry.

Among us—*all of us*—we can keep the chimneys smoking.

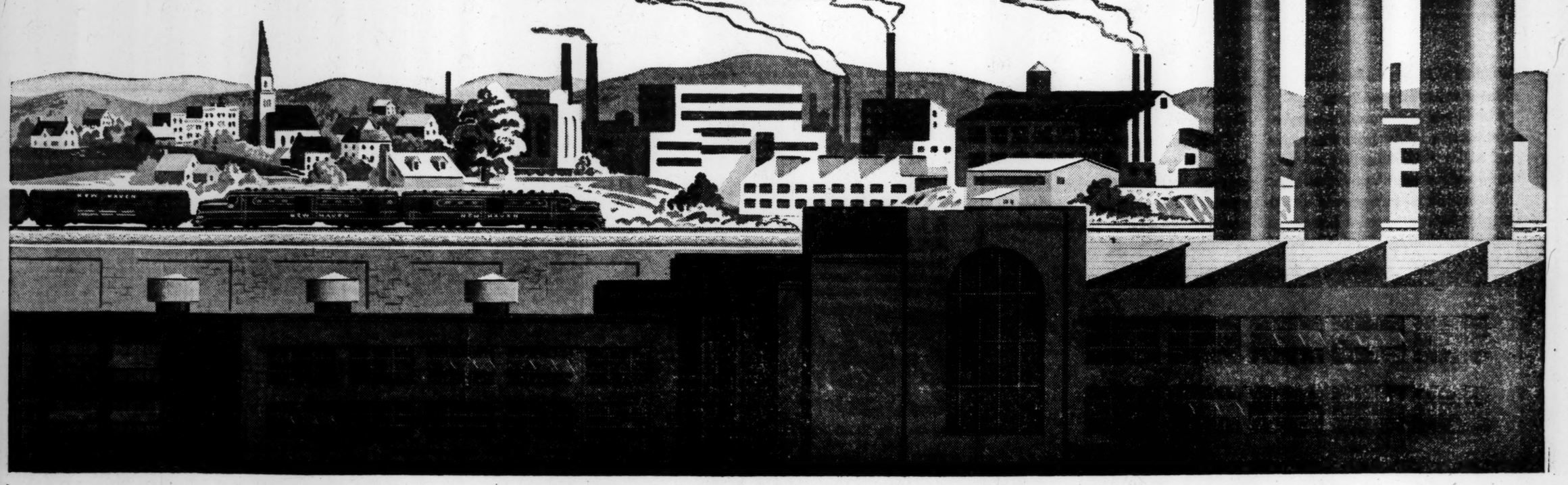
We will do *our* part.

Will you—in your own way—do yours?



THE NEW HAVEN R.R.

One of New England's Railroads
—serving ***BOSTON*** *and the great industrial States of*
MASSACHUSETTS, RHODE ISLAND *and* ***CONNECTICUT***



Sports News

Heller Bright Spot in Ranger Season

BULLETIN

Pat Egan, defenseman, will not play in tonight's game, according to an announcement today by Manager Art Ross of the Boston Bruins. The team will dress Norm Calladine in his place.

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Things haven't been going any too well for New York Rangers the past couple of seasons, but if Manager Lester Patrick and Coach Frankie Boucher ever needed a bright spot to boost their morale, they could always look at Ott Heller.

One of the most under-rated defensemen in hockey, Ott has gone on year after year playing a sound game at the blue line, and both Patrick and Boucher will tell you that Rangers' record, bad as it has been recently, could have been worse but for the popular team captain.

Here with Rangers for their game with the Bruins at the Garden tonight, Heller is now playing his 14th consecutive season with the Manhattan Blue Shirts. He is the veteran of the team and its captain for the third year, and right now he is paired with rookie Guy Labrie, recently bought from the Boston Olympics.

Although Ott appeared on the horizon before Patrick began his hockey school, he is still a Patrick product. Spotted with the Kitchener Green Shirts, an amateur club, in the 1928-29 season, Heller was signed and sent to Springfield, a Ranger farm, for three seasons. He came up to Rangers in 1931-32, and has been up ever since.

Heller has never been an outstanding scorer, but some of his goals have come in mighty handy. Back in 1932 when Canadiens and Rangers were tied in games won in the Stanley Cup play-downs, Ott came up with the deciding goal in the 1-0 victory that put Rangers ahead, two games to one, in the best-of-five series. And then in the next game he scored the first two goals to help Rangers win 5-2 and enter the final round against Toronto.

Originally Ott was a right winger, and as a forward he scored 16 goals and had 15 assists in one season at Springfield. He started as a wing with Rangers, but Patrick soon moved him back to the defense. One of the most popular players with Manhattan fans, Ott last year was voted with Bryan Hextall the West Side Association Bowl as the Most Valuable Ranger players. He should win it in a walk all by himself this season.

To date, going into tonight's game, Heller boasts a lifetime record of 48 goals and 164 assists for 212 points. He should easily reach the half century mark in goals this season. He is also one of the least penalized defensemen this winter, having only spent six minutes off the ice in 14 games.

The New York club is still seeking its third victory of the campaign and hopes to get it at the expense of the Bruins this evening. So far the teams have met twice this season with Boston winning one game 8-4 and tying the other 5-5.

Briefs: Bruins will present the same club which did so well on the road last week end . . . Bill Cowley came out of his slump; Bill Jennings recovered completely to sink three goals; and the third line of Armand Gaudreault, Art Jackson, and Paul Gladu found themselves with five goals.

* * *

This will be Labrie's first appearance in Boston as a Ranger since his sale Nov. 25 . . . Guy has yet to hit the scoring column after five games, but he has helped the Ranger defense and quickly nailed down a starting job with Heller.

* * *

The Olympics practiced at the Garden today and have tomorrow off . . . Thursday they go to New York for a game with the Rovers, and then on the week end they will play Rovers here Saturday night and Washington here Sunday afternoon, both games to take place at the Garden.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

New York football Giants beat Washington, 31-7, before 35,504 at Washington to tie for eastern championship in National Football League.

Three Years Ago

Pittsburgh Pirates sent infielder Arky Vaughan to Dodgers in return for catcher Babe Phelps, pitcher Luke Hamlin, infielder Pete Coscarart and outfielder Jim Wasdell.

Five Years Ago

Texas A. & M. took first place in the final AP football poll of season.

Ten Years Ago

National League voted, 5 to 3, to lift ban on night baseball.

Majors Ruled by Council; 1945 All-Star Game in Hub

NEW YORK, Dec. 12 (AP)—The promptness with which major league club owners set up an advisory council providing for the continuance of a commissioner, led veteran baseball observers to believe today that the national pastime will again be under a one-man-rule before the start of a new season.

While this does not mean the owners will hurry the selection of a new commissioner, yesterday's action indicated immediate tackling of the problem of finding the right man.

Special Group

A special eight-man committee, four from each league, will be appointed to work on a new major league agreement (the former pact of 24-year standing was terminated yesterday) stressing the provision of a new commissioner.

This committee, appointed by the league presidents, is expected to make a report by February.

It is believed the new agreement will be streamlined, clarifying certain hazy rules, and will deny the new commissioner some of the wide powers granted to K. M. Landis.

Meanwhile, baseball will be governed by the advisory council comprised of Will Harridge, President of the American League, Ford Frick, National League head, and Leslie M. O'Connor, secretary-treasurer under Landis, who will act as chairman.

All Powers

The council will operate with all the powers and duties of the commissioner as provided by the major league agreement of 1921. They will act on all matters except any case involving a player's claim against a club or league. In this event the league heads will not have any vote and O'Connor will make the decision. On the other hand, O'Connor will not vote on any other matter unless the two league presidents disagree.

Today's separate National and American League meetings deal with the amendments handed to them by the minor leagues with the draft and territorial problems the most important. The minors want a 33⅓ per cent increase in the draft price and the right for any minor league club to take over the franchise of any major league team which intends to invade said team's territory. The question of pro football interfering with the baseball schedule will also be discussed as well the number of night games to be played.

Landis Awards

The two major leagues also took joint action to establish what will be known as the Landis Memorial awards. They will go to the most valuable player selections in the two leagues, made by the committee of the Baseball Writers' Association of America.

Selection of Fenway Park, Boston as the site for the annual All-Star Game to be played July 10 was announced. With the Boston Park not equipped for lights, it will be the first day game since 1941 in Detroit.

Frick was re-elected president of the National League for a four-year term and Sam Breadon, vice-president, for one year. The Americans named Clark Griffith as vice-president for one year.

Cowley Regains Top Spot After Mid-Week Slump

MONTREAL, Dec. 12 (AP)—Bill Cowley of Boston is still atop the National Hockey League scoring race in official figures released today, after recovering from a slump that dropped him into second place temporarily during the week.

The great Boston center picked up a goal and three assists during the week end to run his total to 29 points on 10 goals and 19 assists. That put him three points up on Montreal's Toe Blake who was idle.

Clint Smith of Chicago, Toronto's Gus Bodnar, and Elmer Lach of Montreal were locked in a three-way tie for third spot, each eight points behind Cowley with 21.

Maurice Richard of Montreal continued as goal leader with 15, two more than teammate Blake. Cowley was out in front in assists with 19, two more than Lach and Bodnar. Nobody seriously threatened Pat Egan's title of penalty king, with the Boston defenseman well out in front with 38 minutes in minors and majors.

The 10 leaders:

	G	A	Pts
Cowley, Boston	10	19	29
Blake, Montreal	13	13	26
C. Smith, Chicago	6	15	21
Bodnar, Toronto	4	17	21
Lach, Montreal	4	17	21
Richard, Montreal	15	5	20
Mosienko, Chicago	11	8	19
Howe, Detroit	5	14	19
Jennings, Boston	11	7	18
Cain, Boston	10	8	18

Notes on the Sports Front

NEW YORK, Dec. 12 (AP)—Baseball's switch to a three-man commission form of government means that every player contract (the majors at least) has to be revised. It will be done by a "rider" changing references to the commissioner . . . Joe McCarthy says that Johnny Johnson for Jake Wade deal with the White Sox was the quickest trade he ever made . . . Nobody knows yet who got the worst of it . . . Glenn Dobbs and a lot of other stars of the Randolph Field and Second Air force teams may wind up their service football careers in the war bond game here Saturday . . . The Army Air Forces have a two-year eligibility rule for men who are fit for overseas service . . . Although the cage coaches already are sniping at some of the new rules, Hank Iba argues that the anti-goal tending regulation actually helps Bob Kurland, the seven-foot Oklahoma A. and M. center. He doesn't have to jump so much and therefore has more staying-power.

* * *

The Trans-America (Chick Meehan) Football League may take in Denver, now that Miami and Boston are out of its picture. . . . Tennis experts claim that this year's synthetic rubber ball was virtually as good as the old ones made with crude rubber. . . . In the hotel lobby at the base ball meetings: Scout Ted McGrew laughing at softies who weaken after only a week of standing. . . . Joe DiMaggio going through in a hurry, and being stopped by a fan before he reached the door. . . . Hollywood's Oscar Reichow arguing that Coast League baseball is almost as good as the major brand and that the cities will be big enough to earn a major rating soon after the war. . . . Zach Taylor telling about asking directions from a Brooklyn cop on a rainy night and getting the answer: "Say, didn't you use to play for the Bums?"

* * *

Putt Powell, perhaps the only sports scribe who has seen the Randolph Field, Second Air Force and Norman Navy footballers this season, rates the Superbombers the best off their showing against Amarillo, Texas, Field and picks Jack Russell, Randolph end, as the individual standout . . . Major "Catfish" Smith, one-time Georgia star end, brought down the house when he was introduced at a G. I. boxing show in Iceland. Maybe they'd heard how he once made things hot for the opposition . . . Lt. Robert C. Bacher, former Penn State football back, still takes to the air when things get tough just like any wise signal-caller. Twice within a month Bacher and his crew bailed out of B-24 bombers that were badly damaged on flights over Germany.

Harvard Basketball Coach Asks Less Whistle Tooting

With Boston Garden offering the first of seven college basketball double-headers tomorrow night, the court game received the most attention at yesterday's sports-writers' luncheon at the Parker House.

According to Bill Mokray, director of basketball at the Garden, the four teams competing tomorrow evening—Bates vs. Union in the opener, and LaSalle vs. Morehead State in the final game—are very evenly matched.

William R. Chase, a member of basketball's original team, will toss up the first ball, and the games will be officiated by four of the East's best referees, Eddie Boyle and Jim Coogan from New England, and Joe Burns and the popular Pat Kennedy of New York.

Liberal Interpretation

A plea for a liberal interpretation of the rules was made at the luncheon by Harvard's Floyd Stahl. "That would make for a more aggressive game," he said, "and a type of game that has proved its popularity in the Mid-West. I don't believe that fans go to basketball games to watch a parade of the officials to the foul lines. Naturally, I don't want to see a rough contest, but neither do I want to see one of patty-cake."

Other basketball coaches attending the meeting included Foxy Flumere of Northeastern, Mel Collard of Boston University, Ed Crotty of Providence College and Rip Engle of Brown.

Foxy said that out of 26 boys who reported for his Husky quintet, he now has only seven left, only two of whom have ever played high school basketball before. Northeastern, he said, hopes to schedule a game with American International College of Springfield before Christmas. Otherwise, the Huskies opener will not take place until after the new year arrives.

Two-Year Lapse

Collard, who is reviving basketball after a two-year lapse at B. U., does not look at the season with optimism. "It is not a question of winning or losing with us," he said. "It is a question of how much we are going to lose by. We have a new group of boys, only three of whom have ever played the game before. Our schedule is light, and we are hoping that we can win one or two games."

Crotty predicted a boom in basketball hereabouts during the next five years. He said that a drive is now on at Providence for a $350,000 gym to seat 6,000.

Engle reported that his Brown team, which was beaten by the Quonset Flyers and which defeated Connnecticut University, "is not big, but a good ball-handling outfit. We haven't any tall kids," he declared, "but they are clever, and it is a nice team to watch. I think Yale will be the best court team in New England," he predicted.

"Bound to Click"

Maurice Tobin, Governor-Elect, was a guest and he foresaw a rosy future for basketball here. "It's bound to click in this town," he said, "especially if we can get the colleges interested in the program. There are so many schools within a short traveling distance."

Tom Kanaly, Acting Manager of the Garden, reported on the A. A. U. meeting of last week in Atlantic City, and disclosed that there is still a chance that Arne Anderson may come to this country from Sweden to run with Gunder Haegg.

Herb Kopf, coach of the Boston Yanks, refused to make a prediction of the coming play-off game for the National Pro Football title between Green Bay Packers and New York Giants. "Just because the Giants beat them before this season is no indication they can do it again," Herb said. "That will be quite a game. You can toss a coin for the winner." G. C.

Hoppe Must Defeat Welker Cochran To Remain in Running

NEW YORK, Dec. 12 (AP) — Willie Hoppe faces one of the sternest tests of his career tonight as the 10-day national three-cushion billiard championship tourney concludes at the Hotel Capitol. The White Plains cue veteran must defeat Welker Cochran, San Francisco, to keep alive his chance of retaining his title.

At present Cochran tops the list with eight straight victories. If Hoppe wins, he will gain a first-place tie and in that case a play-off would be held tomorrow night.

The standings after nine days of the 10-day competition:

Player	W	L	HR	BG
Cochran, San Francisco	8	0	8	29
Hoppe, White Plains	7	1	8	20
Bozeman, Vallejo, Calif.	6	2	6	36
Greenleaf, Detroit	4	4	7	28
Fitzpatrick, Los Angeles	4	4	8	34
Rubin, Brooklyn	4	4	12	43
Chamaco, Mexico City	3	5	9	41
Procita, Gloversville, N. Y.	3	5	9	32
Marquez, Mexico City	2	7	12	50
Ponzi, Philadelphia	0	9	9	0

Yesterday's Results

Maquez 50, Ponzi 30, 50 innings.
Fitzpatrick 50, Greenleaf 46, 41 innings.
Rubin 50, Ponzi 29, 32 innings.
Hoppe 50, Chamaco 37, 38 innings.
Cochran 50, Bozeman 39, 47 innings.

Wade for Johnson

NEW YORK, Dec. 12 (AP) — In a trade of southpaw pitchers, the New York Yankees gave up Johnny Johnson to the Chicago White Sox for Jake Wade. Johnson lost two games without a victory, while Wade won two compared to four defeats.

National Hockey League

	Won	Lost	Tied	Pts	Goals For	Goals Agst
Montreal	11	4	1	23	58	38
Toronto	10	6	0	20	63	54
Detroit	9	4	2	20	72	50
Boston	7	9	1	15	70	75
New York	2	8	4	8	45	66
Chicago	2	10	2	6	50	75

'Come Play With Me'

Daytona Beach Chamber of Commerce

Miss Florida, Jr.

A tot on the sand of Daytona Beach typifies the hosts of vacation-seekers who will visit Florida this coming winter season. Her happy expression mirrors the delights of carefree gamboling on the beach, with a toy bucket to help fill her world with joy.

Florida Sun and Surf Beckon; Reservation Check-Up Vital

By M. Le Tour

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Florida

Sunny skies, warm air, and invigorating surf as the perennial attractions of a winter vacation in Florida again beckon Americans who can leave their posts without slowing war effort and get transportation.

Within 36 hours by train from the icy winds and snows of New England, the southernmost tip of the playland peninsula no doubt will be the goal of more tourists than last year. Similar numbers will stop off at many of the intervening spas, not only in Florida but also in such favorite retreats as Sea Island, Ga., and Pinehurst and Southern Pines, N. C. Those going late in the season may have difficulty in finding accommodations.

The magic names of Florida — Jacksonville, St. Augustine, St. Petersburg, Miami, Miami Beach, Daytona Beach, Palm Beach, Fort Lauderdale, Tampa, Sarasota, Lakeland, Coral Gables, Hollywood, Ocala, Orlando, Clearwater, and many another center of recreation — again are commanding the difficult choice of vacationists who more than ever pick a place where they can get a variety of rest and entertainment without depending so much on automobile transport.

When the Army Air Forces moved some of their operations from Miami Beach this year, they returned 6,046 more hotel rooms to civilian use. The question with hotel operators now is whether or not wartime transportation restrictions will prevent travelers from reaching south Florida.

All hotel managers and chambers of commerce emphasize the necessity of obtaining confirmed reservations before leaving for this area. Renting a house or an apartment is hardly to be considered. There is a long waiting list of war workers and their families for them. New houses are being constructed under the War Housing Administration, but a war worker's priority is required to rent them. It is not unusual for a family in search of a house, apartment, or room to rent to solve the problem by buying a house.

Despite the difficulties of transportation, enough persons have arrived in Miami to crowd the stores and form long lines in front of restaurants at meal times. To keep them in a festive mood, the City of Miami has installed a public-address system with amplifiers throughout the downtown shopping section which send forth Christmas carols each hour and other yuletide music on the half hour.

Preparations in the shops along Lincoln Road indicate that Miami Beach also is looking forward to a busy season. There are 18 new concerns along the Road" and many of the former ones have enlarged and elaborated their shops.

Several major golf tournaments are being planned for south Florida. Negotiations are under way to hold the National Professional Tennis Championships at Miami Beach. The annual Orange Bowl Festival is being arranged for the New Year's week end. Most of the usual forms of winter-resort recreation will be available here this season.

Sun Bowl Still Hopes for Game

EL PASO, Texas, Dec. 12 (AP)—The Sun Bowl is in a partial eclipse, but it hasn't been blacked out altogether.

Dr. Robert B. Homan, chairman of the Sun Bowl committee, said that despite a War Department announcement that Army Air Forces football teams will not play post season games, the Sun Bowl would try to struggle on. The Second Air Force team had been sought for the Sun Bowl.

Butholly Brock, chairman of the Oil Bowl committee in Houston, called off his game yesterday. Undefeated Randolph Field had been counted on as the host team.

Lambert Cup to Army

NEW YORK, Dec. 12 (AP)—The Lambert Memorial Trophy, symbolic of eastern college gridiron supremacy, was presented today to the undefeated and untied West Point eleven, ranked No. 1 in the country in the final Associated Press poll.

Lieut. Colonel Andy Gustafson, backfield coach, accepted the trophy at a ceremony at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.

Courteau Holds First Place As Scoring Leader

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 12 (AP)—Four new names appeared among the American Hockey League's 11 leading scorers today, but Paul Courteau, Providence winger, was a familiar name at the top of the list supplied by President Maurice Podoloff.

The newcomers are Tony Bukovich and Byron MacDonald of Indiana, Pete Leswick of Cleveland, and Stan Kemp of Providence, each going on enough of a scoring spree to bring them recognition.

Courteau tallied four goals last week to increase his hold on first place with a total of 32 points, five more than Bukovich, the runner-up. MacDonald and Bob Gracie, Pittsburgh, were tied for third with 26.

The leading scorers:

	G	A	Pts
Courteau, Providence	18	14	32
Bukovich, Indianapolis	16	11	27
Gracie, Pittsburgh	9	17	26
Macdonald, Indianapolis	8	18	26
Leswick, Indianapolis	14	11	25
Forgie, Hershey	12	13	25
Burlington, Cleveland	6	19	25
Halderson, Buffalo	9	14	23
Kemp, Providence	3	20	23
Pozzo, Hershey	9	13	22
Walton, Pittsburgh	9	13	22

Frank D. Lawrence, owner of the Portsmouth club in the Piedmont League, is president of the American National Bank of that city.

Hamilton Fish Hits Dewey For Election Defeat

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12 (AP)—Representative Hamilton Fish (R) of New York declared yesterday in the House "it took most of the New Deal administration, half of Moscow, $400,000, and Governor Dewey to defeat me."

In a farewell speech, Mr. Fish, unseated by Augustus W. Bennet, placed the major blame on the Republican presidential candidate, saying:

"I am confident that I would have been able to overcome all efforts to purge me if it had not been for Governor Dewey's intolerant and false statement denouncing me as un-American."

He said Governor Dewey had characterized as un-American his remarks that a "majority of the Jewish people would vote for President Roosevelt and the New Deal." Declaring he "bitterly resented this characterization," he asked:

"Since when is it un-American to tell the truth or mention the word Jew, any more than the words Christian, Irish, Italian, Pole or Negro?"

Other Republican members of the New York State Congressional delegation, issued a statement in which they said "Hamilton Fish in his swan-song speech this afternoon in the House of Representatives was speaking exclusively for himself and not for the New York Republican congressional delegation."

General Stilwell, As 'Uncle Joe,' Now on Vacation

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., Dec. 12 (AP)—Gen. and Mrs. Joseph W. Stilwell arrived in Saratoga Springs yesterday to visit his aunt, Mrs. George A. Farnham.

General Stilwell, who recently was recalled from his Far Eastern command, motored here from New York and will proceed "toward" Washington, his aide, Maj. Carl Arnold, said.

On his trip east from his home at Carmel, Calif., General Stilwell stopped at Abilene, Texas, at Fort Benning, Ga., and visited his daughter-in-law, Mrs. Joseph W. Stilwell, Jr., at Columbus, Ga. On his way here he visited his brother, John, at Yonkers, N. Y.

He "hopes" to return to Carmel by Christmas.

General Stilwell declined to discuss the war.

"He is Uncle Joe on this tour, not General Joe," Major Arnold said. "The trip is entirely unofficial, with the sole purpose of affording the General an opportunity to visit relatives, old friends and some of the places he knew as a boy."

The General and his party swung through Massachusetts en route here. "We stopped at Stockbridge," General Stilwell said, "and Mrs. Stilwell and I were disappointed to find the Red Lion Inn closed. That is where we spent our honeymoon."

'Voice of State Street' Adds People's Chats to Yule Carols

By Grace Miller

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Dec. 12—State Street—which is "Main Street" in Chicago—has been given a voice, so it can chat with the people on the street.

Heretofore it's had a voice for just a few weeks before Christmas, so "Silent Night," "Hark! the Herald Angels Sing," and other carol favorites could be broadcast over hurrying shoppers' heads. (And how folks loved the carols!)

But this year, the Voice of State Street made its appearance in October, and it's going to remain until the end of the war—to help with the war effort. Carols are a part of it. They're needed more than ever in wartime, says H. W. Rieger, executive secretary of the State Street Council. The people convinced the Council of that fact last year.

When the Council decided that perhaps, as a measure of economy, they would broadcast carols last year—well—you ought to have seen the flood of protests that came in, Mr. Rieger says. Letters poured in; newspaper columns bewailed the absence of the carols; and delegations from the Parent-Teacher Associations, church groups, clubs, called on the council. Finally, the City Council itself passed a resolution, backed by all the wards, asking that the carols be broadcast.

"And so," explains Mr. Rieger, "the carols have become an Institution on State Street."

The broadcasting of carols, however, begins a couple of weeks before Christmas, and since October, this year, the Voice of State Street has been talking with the shoppers on the street. It's helping with the Sixth War Loan Drive right now, and keeping folks in touch with what's going on at the Navy Show on Navy Pier. Earlier, the Voice assisted with the Navy Day Parade, campaigned for the Community and War Fund Drive, announced the arrival of Santa Claus in the stores. It's also helping today to recruit Seabees and Marines. After Christmas it will campaign for the Red Cross.

And plans are afoot for the Voice to take part in V-Day celebrations. There will be hook-ups with national radio chains, for one thing, and up-to-the-minute news will be broadcast over the street.

The Voice is a mile-long amplification system extending from Wacker Drive on the north to Congress Street. Eighty loud-speakers attached to light posts broadcast programs from a special radio station, SSC, which has a studio in one of State Street's skyscrapers.

Each block of reproducers, on either side of the Street, is separately controlled, so that the sound can be "upped" or "downed" to equalize traffic noises.

This is a big improvement over previous years, when there were only 42 amplifiers, Mr. Rieger says. Heretofore, too, they were placed on the fronts of buildings instead of on light posts, and the sound was not well controlled. Now sound is deflected downward from the light standards, and the Voice can converse intelligibly with folks on the Street.

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The stress of war has not lessened these basic advantages. In the return to a peace-time economy they will possess an added significance for those who are seeking the most suitable location for industrial or agricultural expansion.

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Bulgarian Ties With Russia Win Good Will of Allies

Mr. Markham has returned from a war post in southeastern Europe, under conditions which brought him into close contact with Bulgarian affairs.

By R. H. Markham
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Bulgaria, ever since its capitulation to the Red Army three months ago, has been persistently and assiduously working for the good will of the Allies and is having considerable success. It has worked chiefly through the two Slav countries, Russia and Yugoslavia. The present Bulgarian Government constantly stresses friendship for the Western Allies and an "eternal alliance" with Russia; it plays up good will toward all Balkan peoples and close co-operation with "New Yugoslavia."

It has been reported from Sofia by way of the Paris Radio, that "an autonomous government has been set up in Macedonia," presumably Bulgarian Macedonia. This report, though not officially confirmed, is in conformity with the trend of Bulgarian politics and of the politics of the other Balkan Slavs as well as of Russia in its relation to the Balkans. An "autonomous Macedonia" in Bulgaria would be in a position to cooperate closely with "Free Bulgaria" in Federative Yugoslavia and might prepare the way toward a large South Slav confedration.

There are indications that Bulgaro-Yugoslav relations are entering a promising phase of development. The present Bulgarian Prime Minister, Kimon Georgieff, for more than 10 years has made good relations with Yugoslavia one of the main points in his program. His Minister of War, Gen. Damyan Vellheff, is an even more vigorous protagonist of that policy.

Friendly to Yugoslavs

All four of the groups comprising the Fatherland Front from which the present Bulgarian Government emanates have long been distinguished for their advocacy of good relations with Yugoslavia.

The Bulgarian Communists, for example, who constitute the most dynamic element in the organization supporting the Government, have long advocated a Balkan Federation, especially an autonomous Macedonia.

The Agrarians, who make up the most numerous, though not most dynamic group in the Fatherland Front, have advocated close co-operation with Yugoslavia ever since 1920. When in power they based their foreign policy on that. The two remaining small groups supporting the present Bulgarian Government, namely "Sveno" and a branch of the Socialists, have also distinguished themselves by their aggressive support of Bulgaro-Yugoslav collaboration.

The present Sofia Government seized power during the first days of September on that platform and appealed for Russian consideration and good will on that ground. One of the first acts of the Bulgarian Premier was to offer Marshal Josip Broz (Tito) of Yugoslavia apologies for Bulgaria's past acts of aggression and Bulgaria's future friendship. Marshal Tito sent back a favorable reply.

Later military co-operation was arranged and is being carried out. Most recently Yugoslavia's Marshal gave an interview to a Bulgarian journalist in which he told of the determination of the "new, democratic, federative Yugoslavia to create close collaboration and friendship with the other Balkan states and in the first place with brotherly Bulgaria." Naturally Bulgarians who were fighting Yuoslavs at the beginning of September are pleased with such assurances from Marshal Tito, all the more after the Marshal's visit to Moscow.

Leaders of "Free Macedonia" in Yugoslavia have visited Sofia and there conferred in a friendly manner with Bulgarian political and military leaders.

Yugoslavia's war communiqués usually report the achievements of Bulgarian troops in Yugoslavia. They, along with Russian and Bulgarian communiqués, indicate that the Bulgarians are making valuable contributions toward pushing the Nazis out of Yugoslavia. It has also been reported without official confirmation that Bulgarian troops have begun to fight beside the Russians in Hungary. Russian officers in Sofia have expressed the hope that Bulgarian colleagues would also enter Berlin.

The Bulgarian press has been completely transformed and follows a line enthusiastically favorable to Russia, Yugoslavia, and the other Allies. Former Bulgarian papers with nationalistic leanings, which Marshal Tito now calls antinational, were stopped, their plants confiscated, their editors suppressed or eliminated.

All labor unions, professional societies and other organizations have been transformed, now governing bodies have been set up and new aims adopted. Bulgaria's whole public life is directed toward hearty and demonstrative co-operation with Russia and the other Allies.

The Bulgarian army has been thoroughly purged, pro-Axis civil servants have been removed and a number of pronounced Nazi agents have been liquidated.

So far Bulgaria's revolution is largely political rather than social, for the reason that no fundamental economic reforms were called for. Bulgarian land is ready in the hands of the peasants and most special sources of national wealth such as mines and forests are state-owned.

Tries to Redeem Past

The chief change is that the radical Fatherland Front now administers the laws which an autocrat government administered until the end of August. Since there is little accumulated wealth to be distributed and not many factories to be taken over by workers, not many tangible benefits have come to the common people.

However, there is a new emphasis and outlook. The common people are now exalted and made to feel that government is by and for them. Actually it is still an autocracy.

So far Bulgaria is on trial and its place in the Balkans is not firmly established. That depends on many factors, most of all on Russia and Yugoslavia. Bulgaria will probably follow Marshal Tito's lead.

Nevertheless, in spite of all uncertainties, it is plain that Bulgaria more vigorously and unreservedly than any other former Axis satellite is trying to obliterate its past and make a new record.

It has turned over a new leaf. The old one we know was pretty bad. What is to be written on the new one, we cannot see.

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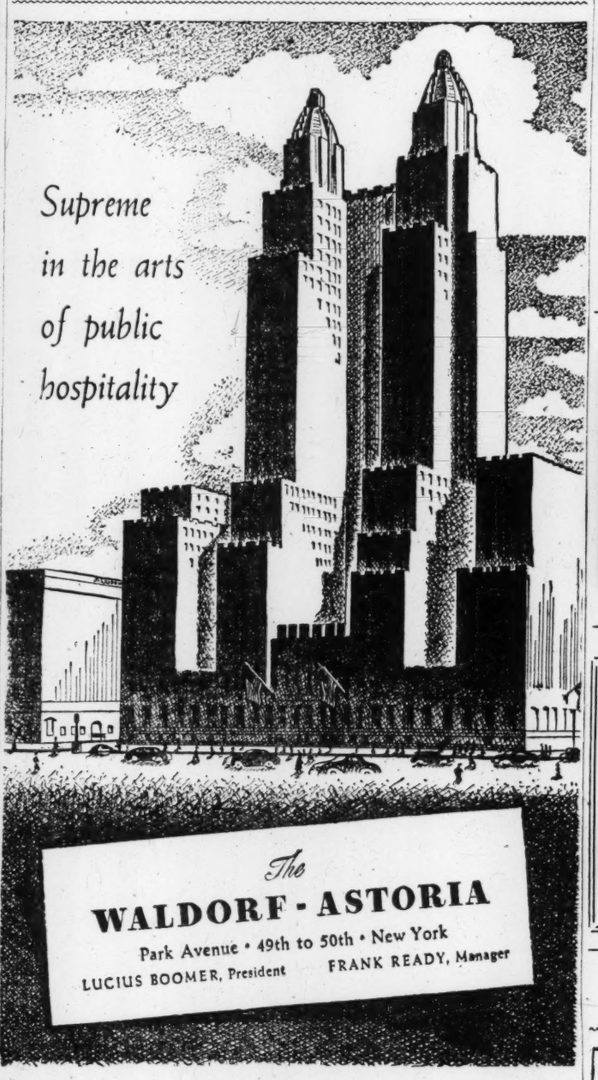

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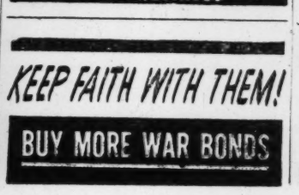

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BUY MORE WAR BONDS

Foreign Workers Irk Germans By Saying 'Keep the Change'

MADRID, Dec. 12 (AP)—Three little words of German have become a powerful weapon in the hands of foreign workers in Germany. They are "lassen Sie nur" and, as used by foreigners, mean "keep the change."

Foreign workers caught behind the dwindling frontiers of Hitler's Reich, with no chance of getting back to their homelands, are using this phrase on streetcars, at newsstands, in cafes and everywhere in Germany to express their disgust at the German cause and their conviction that German money soon will be valueless.

Judging not only from comments of neutrals or Germans reaching Spain on Stuttgart-Barcelona air liners but also from comments in the German press itself, the phrase and what it represents is beginning to annoy even the most insensitive Germans.

A German newspaperman visiting Croat workers' camps reported "a complete disregard for the value of money," among laborers. He told his readers the Croats gambled for stakes "which were enough to frighten a German earning five times their daily salary."

In Berlin and other large German cities, travelers report, foreign workers make a point of loudly refusing pfennigs in change in tones which suggest to any German within hearing distance that the foreigners scorn their money and are confident that both it and the national credit behind it soon will be worth next to nothing.

The "keep the change" campaign is costing foreign workers little but apparently is making a big dent in German morale.

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Caroling in Schools Upheld in N. Y. Town

KINGSTON, N. Y., Dec. 12 (AP)—Christmas caroling will be continued in Kingston's public schools, despite Rabbi Harold Englander's protest.

A board of education committee appointed to study the Rabbi's objection to any kind of "religious instruction," including singing of hymns in public schools, reported yesterday:

"Every effort will be made to comply with the law which forbids the teaching of any religious doctrine in our public schools. We do not consider the singing of Christmas carols at this season of the year an infringement of that law."

Inflation Gains In Germany As Presses Roll

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 12—In a proclamation by the Allied Supreme Military Command in Europe the Germans were informed that the Reichsmark would remain legal tender under Allied occupation and that it was up to the German people to prove whether they were able and willing to prevent inflation.

The currency inflation in Germany is growing at a rate of 100,000 Reichsmarks per minute, according to information reaching here.

For many months past, it is said, the printing presses of the Reichsbank have poured forth a weekly total of 1,000,000,000 marks above and beyond the amount of mark bills in circulation at any given moment.

In 1933 when the Nazis assumed power, the Reichsbank statement showed a total of 3,500,000,000 marks in circulation.

By last Sept. 23 the amount of floating currency had increased to 40,700,000,000 marks, and within the subsequent nine weeks it rose to 47,000,000,000 marks.

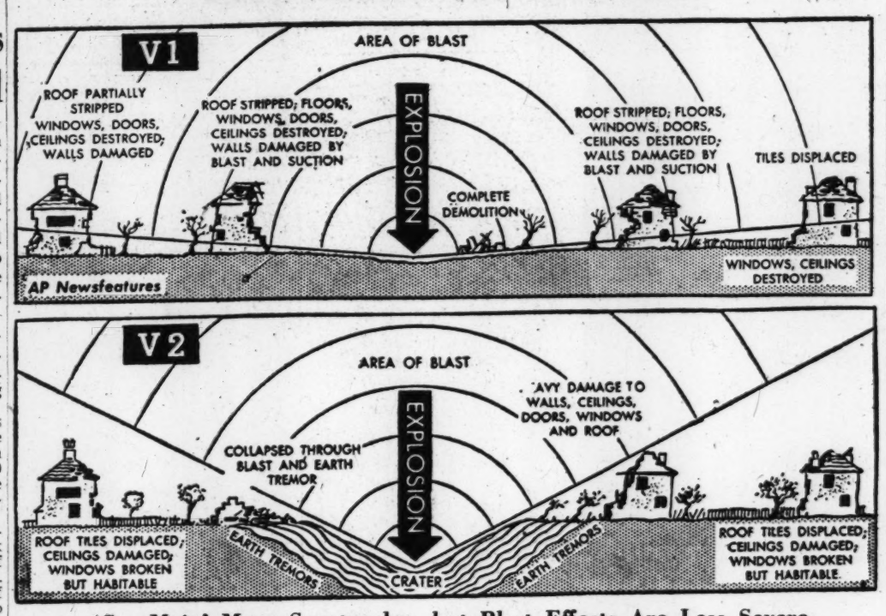
In the same period the Reichsbank's reserve in gold and foreign currency fell off sharply and has remained stationary during the past five years at the level of 77,000,000 marks.

If gold coverage is taken as the measure of value, 6 marks are worth exactly one pfennig. If the mark value is determined according to the proportion between the sum total of Germany currency in 1933 and today, one mark is worth about eight pfennigs.

Between 1933 and today the currency quota per head of the population climbed from 50 marks to 671.

[Prior to the war the accepted value of a reichsmark in terms of American currency was about 40 cents.]

Blast Effect—V-1 vs. V-2


V1
AREA OF BLAST
ROOF PARTIALLY STRIPPED WINDOWS, DOORS, CEILINGS DESTROYED; WALLS DAMAGED
ROOF STRIPPED; FLOORS, WINDOWS, DOORS, CEILINGS DESTROYED; WALLS DAMAGED BY BLAST AND SUCTION
EXPLOSION
COMPLETE DEMOLITION
ROOF STRIPPED; FLOORS, WINDOWS, DOORS, CEILINGS DESTROYED; WALLS DAMAGED BY BLAST AND SUCTION
TILES DISPLACED
AP Newsfeatures
WINDOWS, CEILINGS DESTROYED
V2
AREA OF BLAST
EXPLOSION
COLLAPSED THROUGH BLAST AND EARTH TREMOR
AVY DAMAGE TO WALLS, CEILINGS, DOORS, WINDOWS AND ROOF
ROOF TILES DISPLACED; CEILINGS DAMAGED; WINDOWS BROKEN BUT HABITABLE
EARTH TREMORS
CRATER
EARTH TREMORS
ROOF TILES DISPLACED; CEILINGS DAMAGED; WINDOWS BROKEN BUT HABITABLE.

'Gas Main' More Spectacular, but Blast Effects Are Less Severe

Although Germany's V-2, the stratosphere-flying "Gas Main," is a more spectacular weapon than its predecessor, the V-1 robot bomb, its blast effects are less severe. As these drawings from the trans-Atlantic London Daily Mail show, the V-2 dives deep into the ground and sends its blast upward. While damage in the immediate vicinity is great, houses near by are affected only slightly. The V-1 spreads its blast almost horizontally from a shallow crater and has a more widespread effect.

Rocket to Raid U. S. Would Be 2,500-Ton Job

NEW YORK, Dec. 12 (AP)—A rocket that could be fired from Germany to New York would need an initial weight of 2,500 tons to carry just one ton of explosive.

To start off the ground, it would have to burn about 100,000 pounds of fuel a second, and the damage in Germany from this blast of fire might be 100 times as great as the one-ton explosive could inflict here. Each such rocket would cost $10,000,000 and up.

These calculations were reported last night to the Aviation Division of the Metropolitan Section, American Society of Mechanical Engineers by Alfred Africano of Cumberland, Md. A member of the Society, he was one of the leading American experimenters with rocket propulsion before the war.

The estimates for the V-3, the threatened trans-Atlantic bomb, are based on performance of the V-1 and V-2, plus the engineering principles of known driving power to be obtained from rocket jets.

Such estimates, before the V-1, London's buzz bomb, was captured and examined, agreed closely with the final verified facts. Not so much is known about the V-2, the "flying telegraph pole" bomb, but again the calculations agree with what little is known.

Three-Step Rocket

The 2,500-ton V-3, which Mr. Africano calculated would have to be built to span 3,000 miles, would not cross all in one piece, but would be the three-step rocket proposed originally by the Belgian, Dr. André Bing.

This rocket is made in four parts, three of them being fuel carriers and the fourth a warhead. After Part 1 has used its fuel, it drops off. Parts 2 and 3 successively do the same thing. Finally, there is left only the warhead, traveling under its own momentum, like an artillery shell.

[Such rockets were written about frequently before the war, but then the idea was that the rocketeers were aiming at the moon.]

Five Miles a Second

If the three steps of acceleration by rocket fuel have given the warhead enough velocity during its flight, it would shoot across most of the Atlantic. The velocity required would be almost five miles a second.

This speed, Mr. Africano said, is all a body would need to keep flying in a circular path around the earth as a satellite at the 500-mile altitude level.

Such velocity does not seem feasible at present. Nevertheless, the speeds of 8,000 feet a second for a jet of flame which were obtained before the war by Mr. Africano are sufficient to warrant speculation on the seemingly fantastic speed of a satellite.

Aacheners in Makeshift Attire Spotlight Dire Lack of Clothes

How the German people at last are learning the true meaning of war and the hardships that will confront them under Allied occupation are related in a series of articles from Aachen by Ronald Stead, veteran war correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor. The following is the second.

By Ronald Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

AACHEN, Germany, Dec. 8. Delayed—Clothing represents one of the most urgent problems confronting Aachen and other German cities in Allied hands. Apparently plenty of shoes are available for some reason, but there is an almost total lack of winter clothing for either men or women.

One five-story department store normally selling such things was found to contain only an odd assortment of hardware and children's toys. As booby traps and mines are cleared up, more and more closets are being searched to establish a pool for clothing sales in a couple of big shops still in usable condition.

Aachen already has had its first snowfall of a winter the onset of which found the city of women, children, and elderly men living in houses in which only the cellars are weather tight in most cases or in air-raid shelters. A large number of persons have only the clothes on their backs. The domestic fuel question can be solved—subject to transport difficulties being overcome — by bringing in waste coal from the mining areas roundabout.

Makeshift Attire

Some persons I saw in the food lines and queued up awaiting an interview with the administrative officials in the building that used to be Gestapo headquarters were dressed in strange oddments of clothing. One woman was wearing a German soldier's gray-green tunic. An elderly man was wearing a woman's hat. By contrast, some are well dressed.

Children arouse more compassion than grown-ups.

The attitude of the Germans ranges all the way from cowed submissiveness through friendliness to obvious if impotent enmity.

There is a certain amount of what is known in the British Army as "dumb insolence"—a display of resentment without giving cause for punishment. But the majority appear to have adjusted themselves to a humiliating situation and thousands have applied for jobs with the military government which now employs some 250. People who are working for themselves and the community without an attempt to be ingratiating to the Americans have won more respect than the more servile.

A few talk bitterly of Hitler and Naziism, but most are reluctant to discuss the Führer or political issues. The majority seem to have stayed on because less afraid to remain than to depart from their own homes, and wished to get the climax of their war ordeals over with.

Attitude of Children

How Nazi propaganda has worked on the children is disclosed in conversation with a pretty little seven-year-old girl. Asked what she thought of the Führer—via an English-speaking father acting as interpreter—she remained silent until her parents told her it was all right to say just what she wished.

She then said, "He's a kind man that gives me chocolates." The explanation is that the children's chocolate ration is issued not through ordinary channels but through the schools, the teacher emphasizing that it is a special gift to good little Nazis from the Führer.

The girl's brother, age 12, warming up to the conversation, disclosed that his favorite school study was history. He told me cheerfully that England was a robber state that had to be punished and the United States was a land of Jewish plutocrats. He seemed rather hazy as to the significance of the last words, but clearly understood it was no compliment.

People are gathering confidence as the time of occupation lengthens without their being treated Gestapowise by the Americans. Some gathered sufficient courage to show they associate the absence of bullying with weakness.

This has got a few into trouble—as in the case of one 62-year-old Aachener tried by the military government's summary court for returning to a prohibited area from the city after being forbidden to do so. He got nine months' imprisonment. In the case immediately preceding, a 59-year-old Aachener convicted of a similar offense was sentenced to only three months.

The discrepancy is explained by the fact that the judge—First Lieut. William Rule, attorney of Hampton, Iowa—assessed this man (first to come before the court) as the type who transgressed through fear of the American military police and the other as wilfully disobedient because he thought he could get away with it.

Court findings are publicly posted in the city as a deterrent to other members of the community.

STEEL—and what it takes to haul it!

THE American steel industry, under the stimulus of war, turned out last year a tonnage never before attained — almost 90,000,000 tons.

For the production of 90,000,000 tons of steel, the railroads moved altogether to steel plants about six and a quarter million carloads of raw materials, such as iron ore, coal, limestone, "scrap," manganese, chromite and other special ores.

Two million cars were provided to haul the finished steel away.

Altogether, the railroads moved more than 8,000,000 carloads of material to and from the steel mills!

Yet that is only one of the major wartime jobs being done by the railroads. Any wonder then that traffic on the rails, at times, has been so heavy as to cause delay and inconvenience to passengers? The Pennsylvania Railroad, however, has found traveling Americans very cooperative — they realize the magnitude of the job railroads are doing.

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German and Japanese People Held Liable by British Labor

By Peter Lyne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Dec. 12—Pending tomorrow's crucial session on the situation in Europe and specially in Greece, the British Labor Party Conference in London today overwhelmingly passed a resolution holding the German and Japanese people responsible for the crimes committed in their name and asserting they should make restitution as part of a controlled and orderly system for the repair of war damage.

The conference further indorsed the setting up of a world organization with power at its disposal to preserve peace.

Deputy Prime Minister Clement R. Attlee, as leader of the Labor Party, voiced the conference opinion on world security when he said: "We approve of the setting up of a security council provided with an international staff and disposing of an adequate armed force. We believe all nations should make their contribution toward providing the means of ensuring security."

Views On Germany

Of the Germans, Mr. Attlee said: "It is the idlest sentimentalism to ignore the fact that the younger generation of Germans has been deliberately perverted and trained in savagery. With German thoroughness very malleable youth of Germany has been molded into the shape of their leaders. It will take a long time before they can be civilized. It is madness to expect that suddenly S.S. men and Hitler Youth will change into good, peaceful, citizens and democrats."

Meanwhile the Labor Party Executive has been wrestling to evolve a formula for the resolution in tomorrow's debate on the Greek situation. A large part of the Labor movement has shown at this week's conference that it is bitterly critical of the Churchill Government's policy in Europe and especially in Greece.

In view of some observers here a large number of conference delegates are still fretting to call their labor representatives out of the Churchill Cabinet even though yesterday's session of the conference decided by an overwhelming vote to support the national coalition government until Germany is beaten.

Socialist Views

That vote has uneasy implications. Aneurin Bevan, one of Mr. Churchill's most articulate critics, and today elected to the Labor Party Executive, summed up the view of many Socialists when he said: "Does anyone imagine that it is possible for the Labor Party to calmly and quietly carry out its parliamentary partnership with the Tories in a drawing-room atmosphere between now and election—after the defeat of Germany —and then fight the Tories bitterly at the polls?"

"It is a fantastic and unrealistic attitude," according to Mr. Bevan.

In fact, Mr. Bevan is one of those who doesn't see the coalition surviving the period between now and the German defeat. The immediate test will come tomorrow when the Greek situation is discussed by the Labor Conference.

The Party Executive is trying to formulate a resolution which, while censuring the Churchill Government policy in the Greek crisis, will, at the same time, not force the Labor Ministers to leave the Government.

Public Reaction

Meanwhile, how is the British public reacting to the Greek crisis? It has to be admitted the public is not as informed on the complexities of foreign affairs as on domestic affairs.

Britain strongly favors the Greeks having a free choice of their government. Ordinary British folk have no great regard for European monarchies. They certainly do not support Right Wing movements as such.

The British people are fully aware that Mr. Churchill has from time to time championed Royalist or Rightist causes in Europe. But Britain is inherently opposed to the use of guns for political purposes.

The Greeks use of such means is deplored. But the public is deeply concerned and puzzled by the Greek crisis. It seems doubtful however, whether it is as critical of the Government as are large sections of the national press and it would, for the most part, deplore a breakup of the coalition over Greece.

Casualties From V-Attacks Rise Sharply in England

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Dec. 12—A sharp rise in casualties in England from German V-weapons is disclosed here in the first monthly toll to be announced since Prime Minister Winston Churchill partially lifted the veil of secrecy over the V-2 rocket bomb.

The November figure of 716 British civilians killed is more than four times that of October, which was 172.

The figures show that last month alone, 345 women and 102 children under 16 were included in the toll, while 1,000 women and children were seriously injured by these monster missles of destruction.

It is difficult to say how one feels living under this fiendish form of attack. But it is an understatement to say that nobody who has been within 20 miles of an exploding rocket would want the war to be prolonged a minute more than necessary. Every day means that more of these weapons can hit this country. Every day German secret-weapon experts are furthering their experiments.

British experts now have reconstituted an exact replica of the rocket bomb and it is being pictorially reproduced in this country. It shows a missile as terrible as any of those images about which Nebuchadnezzar dreamed.

Stood on its end, the German rocket bomb towers 20 feet above the average 29-foot-high English suburban two-story house.

The fuel tanks of rockes, containing eight or nine tons of alcohol and liquid oxygen, are shown as big as the fuel tanks of a heavy Allied bomber. But whereas the bomber has a range of 3,000 miles, the rocket uses fuel so extravagantly it can, so far, reach about only 200 miles of its 60-mile-high course.

British fighter-bomber attacks on V-2 launching sites and supply communications are being stepped up. Nevertheless, England is prepared for still harder enemy long-range blows this winter.

I.L.O. Worked Secretly in Paris

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Dec. 12—The International Labor Organization carried on its activities in Paris throughout the German occupation with the aid of a former staff member who worked in a Nazi military office in the French Capital. This information was disclosed here today by Edward J. Phelan, acting Director of the I. L. O.

From late in 1940 until the arrival of Allied troops in the Capital, the activities of the branch office were carried on clandestinely by Aimée-Elise Rommel, I. L. O. secretary, in her two-room Paris apartment.

When the main office of the I. L. O. was seized in December, 1940, the Germans offered a job to one of the stenographers, Madeleine Péné, who on the advice of Miss Rommel, accepted it. In the weeks that followed, Miss Péné was able to smuggle to Miss Rommel large stocks of publications and other material confiscated by the Germans when they took over the office.

At the same time, Miss Péné began to intercept messages and correspondence addressed to the I. L. O. and passed them along to the two-room Paris apartment.

Miss Rommel kept up the Office's relations with officials in the administrative services in Paris and in the Unoccupied Zone, and simultaneously maintained equally secret contact with the Underground throughout France, Mr. Phelan said.

Among those who regularly obtained publications, according to Miss Rommel's report to the Montreal office, were the General Confederation of Labor and the National Council of Resistance; officials of the Ministry of Labor in Paris, and the editors of Underground publications.

Missouri Society Gets Benton War Paintings

COLUMBIA, Mo., Dec. 12 (AP)—Nine war paintings by Thomas Hart Benton, Missouri-born artist, have been presented by Mr. Benton to the Missouri Historical Society.

Floyd C. Shoemaker, Secretary of the Society, said the paintings were "The Year of Peril, 1942" series. They first were used by the Federal Government for propaganda, with reproductions distributed overseas in the form of stickers. Captions were in five different languages.

You Never Know Your Neighbors

JUST THE OTHER DAY, I heard that old complaint about the big city. A friend from a snug little town upstate repeated the familiar formula.

"New York is so cold. People are too busy, or they don't care about being companionable. You never know your neighbors."

With this conclusive verdict, he dismissed the subject, taking for granted my unwillingness or inability to defend the case. Such fixed ideas are hard to cope with. So perhaps my friend returned to his own bailiwick with a fresh sense of loyalty. Maybe it was better not to spoil an illusion. But I really had an answer.

My thoughts go back to the summer, to a certain busy block in the center of New York where, in the lull of heat, shop doors were open and the tempo of trade slowed to a pleasant leisureliness. Each afternoon I passed those windows on my way to luncheon, taking time to notice what was new.

* * *

The large restaurant offered a dining-room where one could be served in formal fashion; but it also had a counter which never lacked patrons. Somehow, sitting up on a high chair and being ministered to by the same, white-uniformed girl who, starting with a smile, progressing to a cheery word of recognition and, finally, to a complete understanding of one's particular preferences, seemed a lot more inviting. Almost before I knew it had happened, we had established an entente-cordiale, and I was admiring a snapshot of her fiancé—a sturdy-looking Sergeant somewhere in Italy. Arrival of his letters was a constant cause of congratulation and confidences.

That counter was an auspicious beginning. In no time at all, I had joined the "regulars."

* * *

There was the proprietor of the linen shop, a Frenchman not only concerned with finely-monogrammed handkerchiefs and elegant damask, but ready to discuss world affairs with shrewd intelligence and Gallic zest.

And there was the little, white-haired woman whose shyness limited her conversation for a long while. Then, unconsciously, I gave her the right cue—some remark about music. Her eyes lighted.

"Are you fond of music?" she asked.

After I had proved my worthiness, she told me that, for years, she had been Emma Calvé's accompanist, had toured all the European capitals with the great singer. From then on it was open sesame. Her reminiscences were an endless delight.

* * *

But I am forgetting the jewelry shop and its owner! Not that I could ever really forget the stories she told me of searching out rare gems for special collectors, of the huge square diamond that had been sold at first sight to an inconspicuous Chinese gentleman. Where had it gone? The story had no sequel.

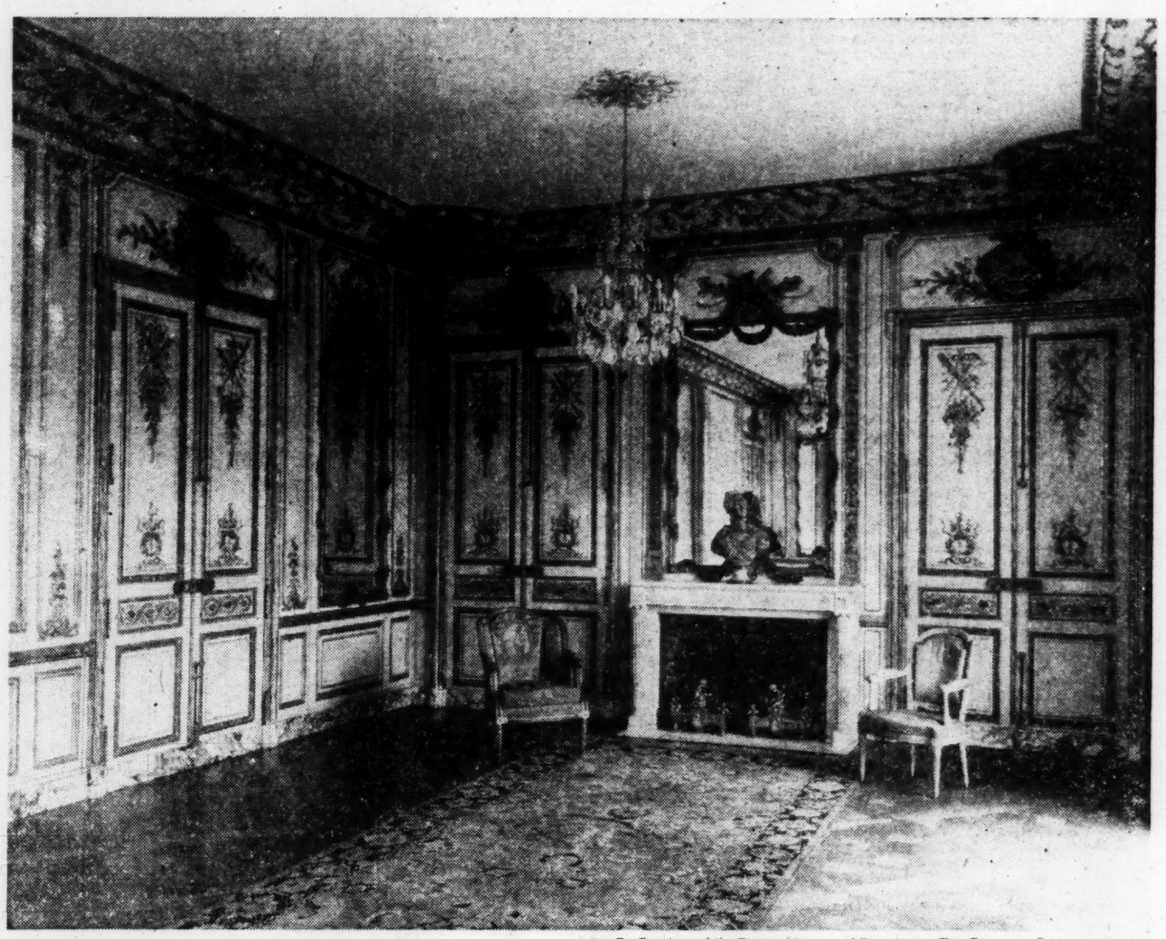
Not least on my list is the woman whose desk is in the near-by office of an insurance company. If I failed to untangle the intricacies of her profession, I could listen to her talk of her Pennsylvania Dutch ancestry and wonder at the alert letters she showed me from her ninety-year-old mother, penned in a firm Spencerian hand.

* * *

It is a temptation to add to this gallery of friends, this cross-section of one city block. I could relate how these casual acquaintanceships led to closer ties—evenings spent in more home-like surroundings; hospitality received and given. But, if I have exploded the theory that New York is unresponsive, suspicious, reluctant to open its heart to the grateful wayfarer, the rest of my chronicle can be left unwritten.

And I think I shall not bother to argue the matter with my upstate friend. He would consider me impossibly provincial!

L. N. J.



By Courtesy of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A FRENCH SALON FROM THE PERIOD OF LOUIS XVI

THE FEATURES of design that distinguish the decorative style, known as Louis XVI, are well exemplified in this French Salon installed in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. The fashion was developed in reaction to the excesses of the Louis XV style.

Formerly, the French had cultivated a style of curves. Design was free, liquid, and willowy. Softness and elegance prevailed. Capriciousness was encouraged, and there was no discipline except the restraints exercised by good taste. Ornament was paramount.

Through the efforts of Madame de Pompadour, calming influence was brought to prevail upon the extravagances, and the supervening style corrected the excesses. The curving and capricious lines straightened out; the frame assumed its rectangular correctness; the garniture ceased to overflow and dart in all directions. Contours lost their arbitrariness, and it was apparent that the architectural factor in design was restored to its traditional authority.

As we may note here, the Louis XVIth design maintained good proportion, adhered to the rectangle. Mantels were small, mirrors prominent, frames were garlanded. The style was not severe, but exquisite. These walls are beautifully carved and gilded after the design of Christopher Huet. The chandelier is characteristic of the eighteenth century, being made of crystal, amethyst, and topaz quartz.

DOROTHY ADLOW

The Small French World of Martinique

BY THE WAY, how's your French? Can you remember two or three words—"Bonjour, madame; Bonsoir, monsieur?" Yes, even your two cents worth will come in handy. Not that you will understand perfectly all the French you hear on *Martinique*, for a good deal of it hardly resembles your textbook French. The native Martiniquans speak a patois of their own. But you'll recognize a word here and there, and you can guess at the rest. Even if your own attempt at French produces laughter, it will be friendly laughter, and will make you feel all the more at home. How are you arriving? By steamer from an American port; by Pan-American Clipper; or by some inter-island West Indian sloop? It doesn't matter, really—or does it? By tourist steamer you arrive spick and span; by airplane you arrive in a hurry (Martinique is only two days by plane from New York); and by native sloop—well, believe me, you arrive dirty, dishevelled, scorched by the sun, a sort of sea gypsy in faded clothes who feels supremely happy and already a part of the island life.

However, you'll forget everything in your first glimpse of the massive gray shape that looms on the horizon. There is something ghost-like, unreal about it that makes your eyes strain to pierce the enveloping curtain. Then, as if you yourself had willed it, the grayness drifts slowly away, and golds, yellows, and greens mingle, spread out, dip down, and climb upward from an azure sea into the bluest of skies. The island stands revealed—a series of green mountain peaks shot through with sunrise colors, and dominated by Mount Pelée, that superb and treacherous volcano. At the edge of the sea lie the compact little towns, as if those gorgeous mountain peaks, with a scornful kick, had thrust them down there to collect and arrange themselves as best they could. To be sure, the principal city, Fort-de-France, has shown a certain boldness as it scrambled back with sudden leaps up the hills. There, in the greenness, you catch glimpses of white villas, an overhanging balcony, perhaps, and a shining flat roof that may serve as a look-out over the sapphire sea. Up there a flag is waving—the tri-color of France. . . .

But most of Fort-de-France does not scramble up the hills. It seems content to remain at the edge of the blue sea, and there it is greeting you, in its blotches of yellow, red, and shining white—a crowded little place, as if in its very compactness there were protection and safety. . . .

If there's room, your ship may land you at the wharf. That is always pleasant because it is a good deal like stopping at the front door and being greeted at once by the island hostess. Hanging over the ship's railing, you can easily greet the native population. The prosperous French merchant is there with his wife, very chic in her Parisian clothes, along with government officials with badges on their white coats. The wharf appears to be gradually filling up, and you hear cries and greetings in excited French, as if your ship were bringing the big outside world itself to this little world.—From "Islands on Guard," by HELEN FOLLETT. (New York: Scribner. 1943.)

Doorways

The doorway of a dwelling shows
An all-revealing face,
It wears a look that can disclose
The spirit of the place.

For here a lattice arch restrains
The vines that tap and sigh,
And there fan-window's narrow panes
Are friendly to the eye.

And when a knocker stands out bright
In pride of burnished brass
Across a path of dappled light
We linger as we pass.

Framed in the house, to stand apart,
To focus and define,
Doorways are patterned by the heart
With its intrinsic line.

HELEN FRITH STICKNEY

Le Repos scientifique

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

POUR LES SENS humains, repos veut dire cessation de mouvement, d'activité physique. La croyance que la matière éprouve des sensations et peut se fatiguer entraîne une autre croyance, d'après quoi la matière ou le corps, après avoir fait une certaine somme de travail, doit réparer ses pertes — se délasser.

Il est vrai qu'au cours de la journée, nous avons tous besoin de moments tranquilles, non pour nous reposer dans la matière, mais pour réaliser la vérité de l'être telle que la reconnaît la Science Chrétienne — pour savoir que "tout est Entendement infini et sa manifestation infinie, car Dieu est Tout-en-tout," comme le déclare Mary Baker Eddy, à la page 468 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures*. Les bonnes dispositions, le contentement d'esprit engendrent la paix, le repos, tandis que la crainte, la colère, l'anxiété produisent la fatigue ou même la maladie.

Certains diront: "Comment puis-je être toujours heureux, satisfait, tranquille, quand j'ai des soucis, des responsabilités, parfois de lourds fardeaux?" Pour les sens humains, les soucis de ce monde semblent fort réels; et s'il n'existait aucune solution pour les problèmes de l'heure présente, on aurait bien lieu de se décourager. Mais à ceux qui ont le cœur troublé, la Science Chrétienne apporte la douce assurance de la paix, du repos, du réconfort, de la guérison se fondant non sur la matière, mais en Dieu, dans la Vérité. A la page 275 de *Science et Santé*, nous trouvons une règle parfaite pour dissiper l'angoisse et la crainte: "Le point de départ de la Science divine est que Dieu, Esprit, est Tout-en-tout, et qu'il n'y a pas d'autre puissance, ni d'autre Entendement, — que Dieu est Amour, et partant, Il est Principe divin."

* * *

S'agit-il de résoudre un problème quelconque, ce "point de départ" élève la pensée plus haut que l'inquiétude ou les tracas; il révèle à notre conscience la véritable harmonie de l'être à laquelle tous ont droit comme réflexion de l'Entendement. L'être n'implique pas d'effort, il est harmonieux, spontané, car il est de Dieu. Le Psalmiste savait bien que le repos consiste à sentir la présence de Dieu; il dit en effet (Psaume 37:7): "Repose-toi sur l'Éternel, et t'attends à lui." Le Christ Jesus nous montre également la voie qui mène au repos lorsqu'il fait cette promesse (Matthieu 11:28): "Venez à moi, vous tous qui êtes fatigués et chargés, et je vous soulagerai."

La maladie, le chagrin sont inclus dans une croyance erronée, hypothétique, qu'une fausse éducation nous fait adopter. La Science Chrétienne montre que se détourner des indices perçus par les sens matériels, accepter "le point de départ de la Science divine," se rendre compte que "Dieu, Esprit, est Tout-en-tout," c'est ne plus soutenir les croyances que renferme une conscience fallacieuse; alors les craintes et les tracas s'évanouissent, on trouve la paix, le repos.

* * *

L'étude de la Science Chrétienne nous apprend que les choses matérielles ou mortelles sont l'opposé du divin, du réel. Pour atteindre la compréhension scientifique de la réalité, il faut remplacer par les faits spirituels les apparences que perçoivent les sens matériels. Quand se présente la pensée qu'un long repos physique est une urgente nécessité, le Scientiste Chrétien sait qu'il y a pour lui quelque chose à faire — sa demeure mentale a besoin d'un nettoyage! Tout d'abord, il examine son penser, il l'inventorie. Arrêtant les suggestions d'après quoi la matière aurait une intelligence, un pouvoir dont la perte serait possible, il se tourne sans réserve vers la source de toute vraie force; il déclare qu'il ne peut être séparé de Dieu, de l'Entendement divin, et trouve ainsi le repos.

Illustrons ceci par l'exemple suivant. Une Scientiste Chrétienne qui, vu les circonstances actuelles, ne pouvait trouver personne pour l'aider, devait nettoyer à fond son appartement. La tâche lui semblait colossale, au-dessus de ses forces. A peine avait-elle commencé qu'elle eut le sentiment d'une grande lassitude. Mais elle continua son labeur, travaillant au double point de vue physique et mental; elle se rappela l'omnipotence de l'Entendement, source de la maîtrise et de la force inépuisables que l'homme reflète en tant qu'idée. Elle pensa à soi-même moins comme personne que comme idée divine, reflétant tous les attributs de l'Entendement, de l'Esprit; il en résulta qu'après une journée très remplie, elle se sentit délassée, sereine, heureuse — elle avait trouvé le repos véritable.

Le matériel et le spirituel, l'irréel et le réel, ne sauraient se confondre ou même se toucher. Si l'un est présent dans la conscience, l'autre doit en être absent, car on ne peut entretenir à la fois deux choses tout à fait contraires. Aussi notre pensée devrait-elle s'attacher fermement à ce qui prend sa source en Dieu, l'Entendement divin; de cette manière, non seulement nous trouvons le repos, mais nous prévenons l'état d'esprit qui nous disposerait à la fatigue.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston 15, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Scientific Rest

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

TO THE human senses rest means a cessation of physical activity. The belief that matter has sensation and can become tired involves another belief—namely, that matter or the body needs recuperative ease after a certain amount of work has been performed.

It is true that we all need restful quietness some time during the day, not for rest in matter, but for the quiet realization of the truth of being which Christian Science acknowledges—that "all is infinite Mind and its infinite manifestation, for God is All-in-all," as stated on page 468 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy. A happy, contented state of thought brings peace and rest; whereas fear, anger, anxiety make one tired, and even sick.

The question might arise, "How could I always be happy, contented, and at peace, with cares, responsibilities, and perhaps burdens?" To the human senses the cares of this world seem very real, and one might well feel discouraged if life held no solution to the problems of the day. But Christian Science brings to the troubled heart the sweet assurance of peace and rest, of comfort and healing in God, in Truth, and not from the basis of matter. Science and Health (p. 275) gives us a perfect rule with which to dispel anxiety or fear: "The starting-point of divine Science is that God, Spirit, is All-in-all, and that there is no other might nor Mind,—that God is Love, and therefore He is divine Principle."

* * *

This "starting-point" in the solving of any problem lifts thought above restlessness or worry, and reveals to mental vision the true harmony of being which every individual possesses as the reflection of Mind. Being is effortless, unlabored, and harmonious, because it is of God. The Psalmist well knew that rest is the consciousness of God when he said (Psalms 37:7), "Rest in the Lord, and wait patiently for him." Christ Jesus, too, pointed the way to rest when he said (Matthew 11:28), "Come unto me, all ye that labour and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest."

Sickness and unhappiness are comprised in a false, suppositious belief, imbibed through false education. Christian Science teaches us that when we turn away from the evidence before the material senses to "the starting-point of divine Science," and find that "God, Spirit, is All-in-all," we are withdrawing our support from the beliefs in a false consciousness; its fears and worries vanish, and we find peace and rest.

* * *

Through the study of Christian Science we learn that the material or mortal is the reverse of the divine and real. In order to arrive at the scientific understanding of reality we have to replace what seems to appear before the material senses with spiritual facts. When the urge for physical rest is apparent, the Christian Scientist knows that there is something for him to do—some mental house cleaning. He begins to take inventory of his thinking. Arresting the suggestions that matter can have intelligence or power, and therefore can lose power, he turns unreservedly to the true source of all strength by declaring his inseparability from God, the divine Mind, and finds his rest.

This was illustrated in the experience of a Christian Scientist who, because of the shortage of help, was compelled to do her own house cleaning. Considering the task to be colossal, she did not feel equal to doing it. A feeling of great tiredness beset her at the outset of the work. However, she proceeded to work both mentally and physically at the same time, thinking of the omnipotence of Mind, of the inexhaustible source of strength and dominion which man reflects as idea. She thought of herself not as a person, but as a divine idea, reflecting all the attributes of Spirit, Mind, with the result that when she had finished a full day's work she found herself refreshed, uplifted, and joyous—she found the true rest.

The material and spiritual, the unreal and the real, never mingle, never touch. When one is present in thought, the other is simply absent, for we cannot hold two opposites in consciousness at the same time. Therefore we should hold thought steadfastly to that which originates in divine Mind, God, and thus not only find rest, but preclude the occasion for getting tired.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

They Read and Were Healed

While full provision is made in Christian Science for specific treatment for the sick, many people have been healed, not a few of them when their condition had seemed hopeless, simply through the thoughtful reading of the Christian Science textbook,

Science and Health

with Key to the Scriptures
by Mary Baker Eddy

The last hundred pages of the book are given over to testimonies of such healing.

These remarkable experiences illustrate the influence of thought on the condition of the body—an influence fully explained in Christian Science. They show how thought is improved as it takes in the message of this book, and how the body naturally responds to the improvement.

The complete authoritative statement of Christian Science and its method of overcoming disease and other evils, including fear, lack, strife, and grief, is given in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures."

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*Prices in U. S. A. currency.

Henry Clay Was an Advocate of "Internal Improvements"

THE STAGECOACH *Washington*, carrying Henry Clay westward, rolled smoothly and briskly along the Maryland uplands. The soft spring sunshine glinted on the backs of its four swift horses, on the whip and horn of the driver, and on its side panels gaily painted with a crude picture of General Washington. Within the body of the coach, which was shaped like a football and hung from the wheels by heavy leather straps, were three crossways seats accommodating three persons each, nine passengers in all. On this day those who had been lucky enough to obtain seats on the end were craning eagerly from the windows, regardless of the fresh breeze that endangered the gentlemen's hats and blew the ladies' veils back in their faces.

For the coach was entering the Cumberland Road, the new highway built by the federal government to span the Allegheny Mountains between Cumberland, Maryland, and Wheeling on the Ohio.

Strange as it may seem to us now, there had been much opposition to this enterprise. Many thought that the Constitution did not give the government the power to construct roads. But Henry Clay and other advocates of "internal improvements" thought otherwise, and thanks to their efforts in Congress the great road linking East and West had just been completed.

Our first national highway was eighty feet wide, with a thirty-foot strip through the center packed down hard with fine gravel. At intervals there were iron mileposts and solid, handsome stone bridges. Henry Clay, pleasantly conscious of the smoothly rolling wheels under him, thought of the narrow, muddy trail and rushing streams he had struggled through on his first trip west, and smiled with satisfaction.

The amount of traffic already showed how much the Cumberland Road meant to both Easterners and Westerners. The *Washington* passed lumbering, canvas-topped Conestoga wagons laden with westbound goods from Philadelphia or Baltimore; it encountered droves of cattle, sheep, and hogs being driven to eastern markets. Every mile or so the three blasts of the driver's horn meaning "Make way for the stage!" echoed through the mountains.

"Why, this is more like a city avenue than a mountain road!" exclaimed one of the lady passengers.

With miraculous ease the stagecoach ascended Laurel Hill, the highest mountain on the road.

"We used to dread this mountain," said Henry. "A stagecoach couldn't reach the top unless some of the passengers got out and pushed. Sometimes we were stuck in the mud for hours. I remember when I was returning home only a few years ago it took almost a whole day to travel the distance of nine miles from Uniontown to the top of Laurel Hill. Now, as you see, we have done seventy-nine miles in the same time."

"Hurrah for internal improvements!" cried a gentleman on the back seat. "Hurrah for Henry Clay!" — From "Henry Clay," by BARBARA MAYO. (New York: Farrar & Rinehart. 1943.)

At Sunset

Alone upon the beach,
I watched the winter ride
Relentless toward the land,
Across a flowing tide.
The sun was in the west,
And all the air burned gold,
But heaven and earth were locked
In wings of steely cold.
The wind came from the north,
The wind came from the east,
And roared across the world,
A dark and feral beast—
But in the south, three gulls
Flew up behind a dune,
And gave me company
Beneath the lonely moon.

BARBARA OVERTON

A Tutor's Day on a Virginia Plantation

(DECEMBER 1773) Wednesday 15.—Busy in School—To Day Dined with us Mrs Turburville, & her Daughter Miss Letty, Miss Jenny Corbin, & Mr Blain. We dined at three. The manner here is different from our way of living in Cohansie—In the morning so soon as it is light a Boy knocks at my Door to make a fire; after the Fire is kindled, I rise which now in the winter is commonly by Seven, or a little after. By the time I am drest the Children commonly enter the School-Room, which is under the Room I sleep in; I hear them round one lesson, when the Bell rings for eight o-Clock (for Mr Carter has a large good Bell of upwards of 60 Lb. which may be heard some miles, & this is always rung at meal Times); the Children then go out; and at half after eight the Bell rings for Breakfast, we then repair to the Dining-Room; after Breakfast, which is generally about half after nine, we go into School, and sit til twelve, when the Bell rings, & they go out for noon; the dinner-Bell rings commonly about half after two, often at three, but never before two.—After dinner is over, which in common, when we have no Company, is about half after three we go into School, and sit til the Bell rings at five, when they separate til the next morning; I have to myself in the Evening, a neat Chamber, a large Fire, Books, & Candle & my Liberty, either to continue in the school room, in my own room, or to sit over at the great House with Mr & Mrs Carter—We go into Supper commonly about half after eight or at nine & I usually go to Bed between ten and Eleven. Altho the family in which I live, is certainly under as good political Regulations, and every way as suitable & agreeable as I can expect, or even could desire; & though the Neighbourhood is polite, & the Country pleasant, yet I cannot help reflecting on my situation last winter, which was near the lovely Laura for whom I cannot have but the truest, and the warmest Esteem! possibly, If Heaven shall preserve my life, in some future time, I may again enjoy her good society. . . .

(December 1773) Fryday 17.—I dismissed the children this morning til' monday on account of Mr Christian's *Dance*, which, as it goes through his Scholars in Rotation, happens to be here to Day— . . . There came to the dance three *Chariots*, two *Chairs*, & a number of Horses. Towards Evening I grew Better, & walked down, with a number of young Fellows to the River; after our return I was strongly solicited by the young Gentlemen to go in and dance I declined it, however, and went to my Room not without Wishes that it had been a part of my Education to learn what I think is an innocent and an ornamental, and most certainly, in this province is a necessary qualification for a person to appear even decent in Company! —From "The Journal of Philip Vickers Fithian, a Plantation Tutor of the Old Dominion," edited by HUNTER DICKINSON FARISH. (Williamsburg, Virginia: Colonial Williamsburg, Incorporated. 1943.)

Today's Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	1,000,000
Previous day's sales	1,502,350
1944 volume to date	243,017,380
1943 volume to date	266,675,375

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Monday	57.5	Prev. day	57.3
Month ago	55.1	Year ago	49.0
1944 high	57.3	1944 low	49.5

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab 1.60a	2	62¼	61½	61½	— ¾
ACF-Brill Motor	34	10¾	9⅞	10⅛	+ ⅛
Acme Steel 3a	1	64½	(4½	64½	
Adams Exp .60e	24	13¾	13⅜	13¾	+ ⅛
Addressog-Multi 1	4	23½	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
Air Reduction 1a	8	40⅛	39⅞	40⅛	+ ⅛
Alaska Juneau	25	6¼	6	6	
Alleghany Corp	53	2⅞	2¾	.¾	
Alleghany pf	19	24¾	24	24¾	— ⅛
Allegany pf	2	60½	60½	60½	— ½
Allen Industr ¾e	1	14	14	14	— ⅛
Alleg Lud Stl 2e	5	28½	28⅜	28⅜	— ⅛
Allied Chem & Dye 6	6	156	153	156	+2
Allied Mills 3e	2	32⅝	32½	32⅝	+ ⅛
Allied Strs 1	8	21⅞	21⅜	21½	— ⅛
Allied Strs pf 5	1	1 23¼	1023¼	1023¼	
Allis-Ch Mfg1.65e	16	9⅜	9	9⅜	— ⅛
Allis-Ch Mfg pf 4	2	113½	112½	113½	
Alpha P Cem 1	3	23½	23¼	23½	+ ⅛
Amal Leather	2	4	4	4	
Am Ag Ch D 1.20a	4	28	27⅞	27⅞	— ⅛
AmAirlines new 1e	16	42½	42	42	— ½
Am Bank Note 1e	2	22	.2	.2	+ ¼
Am Bosch 1e	5	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	— ⅛
Am BrakeSh 1.15e	5	15¼	15	15¼	
AmBrShoe pf 5¼†	10	132	132	132	
Am Cable & Rad	31	11⅝	11½	11½	
Am Can 3	6	90½	90	90	— ½
Am Can pf 7 †	80	162½	161½	.. 2½	+1
Am Car & F 2½e	59	41	39⅜	40¾	+1
Am C&F pf7	4	96½	95½	96½	+1½
Am Chain & C 2	1	26¾	.6¾	26¾	+ ⅛
Am Colortype .85e	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
Am Crystal Sugar	2	20	19¾	19¾	— ½
Am Distil	32	28⅞	27½	.85⅜	+ ¾
Am Encaus Tiling	1	¾	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
Am Export L 2	12	.73¼	27	73¼	+1¾
Am European ¼e	3	10¾	10⅝	10⅜	+ ⅛
Am & For Pow	19	2¼	2⅛	.¾	+ ⅛
Am & FP 6 pf 6k	1	94¼	94¼	94¼	
Am & FP 7 7k	4	99	98¾	8¾	+ ¾
Am & F P 2 pf	110	22⅝	21⅝	21⅝	— ½
Am-Hawaii SS 3	1	7½	.7½	.7½	
Am Hide & Leath	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
Am Home P 2.40a	1	71	71	71	— ½
Am Ice	1	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
Am Internat .40e	6	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	
Am Invest III .60	5	8½	8¾	8½	+ ⅛
Am Locomo 1.30e	125	.71¼	5¼	7	+1⅜
Am Locom pf 7	4	111	110	111	+1
Am M&Fdy .80	40	22¾	21⅞	22¾	— ½
Am M & Met 1	3	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	
Am Metal 1¼e	6	25½	25⅛	25½	
Am NewsCo1.80 †	50	8¼	38¼	38¼	+ ¼
Am Pow & Lt	25	2¼	2¼	2¼	
Am P&L $6 pf	18	56⅜	55½	55⅞	+ ⅜
Am P&L $5 pf	36	49½	48⅞	49	
Am Rad&StS .40	40	11⅞	11½	11¾	
Am R Mill .80	24	15⅜	15	15⅛	— ¼
Am RM pf 4½	†100	77½	77½	77¾	— ¼
Am Safe Raz 1¼e	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	
Am Seating	2	17½	17¼	17¼	— ½
Am Sh Bldg 3e	† 40	61⅞	36½	56½	— ⅝
Am Smelt & R 2a	9	40⅞	40⅜	40⅜	— ⅝
Am Smelt&R pf7	†150	161	160⅜	161	+1
Am Stl Fdrs 2	100	28⅝	27½	28⅜	+ ⅝
Am Stove 1.20	3	24¼	.4¼	24¼	— ¼
Am Sumatra Tob 2e	1	30	30	30	+ ¼
Am Tel & Tel 9	21	166¾	166⅜	166½	
Am Tobacco 3a	1	67	.9	67	— ¼
Am Tob B 3a	16	.77⅛	67¾	73¼	— ⅝
Am Tob pf 6	†160	144¾	174½	144½	+ ¼
Am Type Fdrs ¼e	23	14⅛	14	14⅛	
Am Viscose 2	9	47	46¾	.67⅞	+ ⅜
Am Wat Wks	43	8⅝	8⅜	8¼	+ ⅛
Am Woolen	86	9⅜	8⅝	9⅜	+ ⅝
Am Wool pf 12k	21	104	98¼	103⅞	+6⅜
Am Zinc L & S	6	5½	5⅜	5½	
Am Zinc pr pf 5k	1	59½	59½	59½	+ ½
Anaconda C 2½e	87	28¾	28⅛	28¼	
Anac W & C 1	†590	37¾	37	37½	+ ⅜
Anchor H-G .45e	5	24⅞	24⅜	24⅜	+ ¼
APW Prod	1	4	4	4	
Arch-Dan-M 2½e	1	52	52	52	
Andes Copper 1	3	14¼	14	14	
Armour & Co	68	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
Armstrong C 1½e	6	45⅞	45½	45¾	
Arnold Const ⅜a	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅜
Artloom Corp .40	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ¼
Assd Dry Goods 1	12	18⅜	18	18⅜	+ ⅛
Assd D Gds1p6 †	70	109	109	109	— ½
Atch T & S F 6	36	77¾	75½	76¾	— ¾
Atch T & S pf 5	2	105¼	105	105¼	— 1
Atl Coast Line 3e	24	48	46¾	48	+ ¼
Atl G&WIndies3e	3	32½	31½	31½	—1½
Atl G&W Inpf5e	1	74½	74½	74½	— ½
Atl Refining 1½e	3	30¾	30¼	30¾	— ⅛
Atl Ref pf 4 †	20	112	112	112	+1
Atlas Corp ⅜e	4	16½	16½	16½	— ⅛
Atlas Corp pf 3	2	57⅛	56¾	56¾	— ¼
Atlas Pow 3½e†	50	60½	60½	60½	
Aust Nichols	26	11½	10½	11½	+ ⅞
AustN pfA5½k	†150	76	74	76	+2
Auto Car Co	4	14⅞	14¾	14⅝	— ⅛
Aviation Corp .20e	58	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	
Baldwin Loco 1.60	10	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	— ⅛
Baltimore & Ohio	39	17⅞	17¼	17¾	
Bangor & Ar	6	13½	13⅜	13½	+ ¼
Ban & A pf7½k	†130	67½	67	67½	+ ½
Barber Asph ½e	4	30⅛	29¾	29⅞	
Barker Bros ½e	2	17¾	17¾	17¾	— ¼
Barker pf 2¾	† 70	51	51	51	
Barnsdall Oil .60a	19	16⅛	16	16	— ⅛
Bath Iron Wks 4	18	18¾	18⅝	18¾	
Bayuk Cigars1¼a	1	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	+ ⅛
Beech Airc 1e	6	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	
Beech Creek 2	† 50	37½	37½	37½	— ¼
Belding Hem .80	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	
Bell Airc 1e	19	13¼	.27	13¼	+ ⅜
Bendix Aviat 3	11	48½	48⅜	48½	+ ¼
Ben Ind Ln 1.35e	1	20½	.20¼	2½	— ⅜
Best & Co 1.60a	2	39½	38¾	38¾	—1¼
Best Foods 1e	9	17¾	17½	17¾	
Beth Steel 6	31	64⅜	63⅝	63⅞	— ¾
Bigelow-Sanf 2	3	49	49	49	+ ½
Black&Deck 1.60a	2	23	23	23	
Blaw-Knox .70e	51	13¼	13	13¼	
Bliss&Laugh ¾e	10	22½	21¼	22½	+1½
Boeing Airplane 2e	10	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	
Bohn Al & Br 3	2	49¾	49¾	49¾	
Bon Ami A 4	† 10	97	97	97	—1
Bon Ami B 2½	† 20	52	53	53	+1
Borden Co 1.70e	4	34⅛	.33¾	34	
Borg-Warner 1.60	6	40	39¾	39⅞	
Boston & Maine	2	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛	+ ¼
Braniff Airw .60	4	20¼	20	20⅛	— ⅛
Bridgeport Br .90e	13	11	10¾	11	
Briggs Mfg 2	9	39	.38¾	39	— ¼
Briggs & Strat	6	42½	42	42⅜	+ ⅛
Bristol-Myers 2	1	49½	49½	49½	
Bklyn Un Gas ½e	19	21	21	21	+ ⅛
Brown Shoe 2	1	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	— ⅛
Brunswick-Balke 1	4	23	22⅞	23	
Bucyrus-Erie .70e	13	13¾	13⅜	13⅝	— ⅛
Budd Mfg	41	11¼	10¾	11⅛	+ ⅛
Budd Mfg$5pf5	† 60	76¼	76¼	76¼	— ⅝
Budd Wheel ¾e	44	10¼	10¼	11⅛	+ ⅛
Bulova Watch 2	1	44¼	44¼	44¼	
BurlingMills2.10e	5	39¾	39⅝	39⅝	+ ⅛
Burr Add Mach .60	24	14⅜	13⅞	14⅜	
Bush Term ¼e	25	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
BushTB pf 3½k†	90	6	69	69	—1
Butler Bros .60	67	15⅝	15¼	15⅜	+ ⅛
Butte C & Z ¾e	88	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
Byers AM Co ⅓e	4	16⅜	15⅞	16	— ⅜
Byers AM pf 7 †	20	94	94	94	
ByronJackson 1¼e	13	24¼	23½	24¼	— ¼
Calif Pack 1½	6	28⅛	27¾	28	— ¼
Callahan Z-Lead	21	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
Calum & Hec .80	90	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ¼
Campbell Wy 1¼e	2	20¼	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
Can Dry G Ale 1	11	29⅜	29	29⅜	— ⅜
Canad Pacific 1e	36	11¼	11	11	— ⅛
Capital Adm A	7	10¾	10⅜	10¾	+ ⅛
Cap Adm pf 3 †	50	54	54	54	+1¼
Caro C & O 5 †	20	117½	117½	117½	— ½
Carrier Corp	5	21½	21¼	21⅜	— ¼
Carriers&Gen .20	6	5¾	5⅝	5¾	+ ⅛
Case (JI) Co 1¾e	14	36¾	36	36⅜	+ ⅛
Caterpil Tractor 2	6	50¼	49¾	50	— ⅜
Celanese Corp ½a	*18	37½	37⅛	37¼	— ⅛
Celanese 7 pf 7 †	*1	126¼	126	126	— ¼
Celanese 1stpf4¾	2	104	104	104	+ ⅜
Celotex Corp ½	6	14⅜	14	14¼	
Celotex Cp pf 1 †	50	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
Cent Aguirre 1½	2	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
Cent Foundry	4	4¾	4½	4½	— ⅛
Cent R R N J	2	11	11	11	
Cent Violeta S 3e	2	27⅞	27¾	27⅞	+ ⅛
Cerro de Pas 3	23	33⅞	33¼	33¼	— ½
Certain-teed Prod	23	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
Certain-teed pf	†140	130½	130¼	130¼	— ½
Champ Pap & F 1	3	30¼	30¼	30¼	—1
Checker Cab	6	43¼	42	43¼	+ ⅝
Ches & Ohio 3a	21	50	49⅝	49⅞	
Chi & E III	62	7½	7⅛	7⅜	+ ¼
Chi & E III A 2e	30	16⅜	15⅞	16⅜	+ ⅜
Chi Grt West	18	6½	6¼	6⅜	+ ⅜
Chi Grt W pf 2½k	18	24⅜	24⅛	24½	— ⅛
Chi & N W 5e	59	26⅛	25⅝	25¾	— ¼
Chi & NWpf .20e	86	54¾	53¾	54½	+ ¾
Chi Pneu Tool 2	5	20¾	20⅛	20⅜	
Chickasha Cot 0 1	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
Chi Yellow Cab 1	4	16	16	16	+ ¼
Childs Co	3	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
Chile Cop 2	† 10	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	
Chrysler Corp 3	27	91½	90¾	90¾	—1¼
City I&F 1.20	1	20¾	.⅜	..¾	+ ¼
City Invest	† 147	31⅝	30	30½	+1½
City Stores ½	2	10⅜	10⅛	1 ⅜	
Clark Equip 3	1	81½	.81½	.81½	—1
Clev Graph Br 2	1	.25⅛	.25⅛	.25⅛	— ⅜
ClimaxMolyb1.20a	12	55¼	54¾	.47⅛	+ ¼
Cluett Peabody 2	3	.73¼	.73½	.73¼	+ ⅜
Coca-Cola A 3 †	1	.63	3	63	
Colgate-Pim ½a	31	31	30½	31	+1
Col Fuel & Iron 1	12	22⅝	22	22¼	— ⅛
Col & South †	120	26⅞	26	26	—1
Col&South 1pf †	4	26	25	26	+ ⅛
Col & South2pf †	340	23	22¼	23	+ ¼
Col B'cast A1.80e	6	35¾	35¼	5¾	+ ¾
ColBr castB 1.20e	7	35	35	35	+ ¾
ColumG&El .20e	73	..	..	37⅛	4	+ ⅛
Col G&E 6 pf 6	1	97½	97½	97⅜	+ ¼
Colum Carbon 4	3	.61¼	.61½	.63¾	+1¾
Colum Pict ⅓e	1	22	22	22	— ⅜
Comm Credit 2	8	39⅞	39¾	39⅞	
Comml Invest Tr 2	26	45⅜	44⅞	45⅜	+ ⅜
Comml Solv ¾e	5	16	15⅞	16	— ⅛
Comwlth Ed 1.40	39	28⅜	28⅛	28¾	+ ¼
Com wlth&Sourn	56	½	⅝	⅝	
Com & So pf 3¾k	3	93⅞	93⅜	93⅜	— ⅛
CongoleumNairn1a	6	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅛
Consol Cigar 2a	3	30	28½	20½	— ¾
Cons Copper .10e	17	8⅞	8¾	8¾	
Cons Edison 1.60	56	.23¼	24	24¾	
Cons Edis pf 5	4	1 71½	1 71¾	1771¼	— ⅛
Con Fim pf 1k	6	29⅞	29¾	29⅞	— ⅛
Cons Laund .85e	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
Cons Nat Gas 1a	7	51	50¾	51	+ ¼
Cons RR Cuba pf	7	21⅜	21¼	21¼	— ⅜
Cons Vultee 2	17	17⅜	17⅛	17¼	— ⅛
Cons Vul pf 1¼	2	24¾	24¾	24¾	
ConsumP pf4½ †	90	110½	109½	109½	
Cont Bak ¼e	7	8⅝	8½	.8½	— ⅛
Cont Can 1	6	.87⅛	.8⅝	.88¼	— ¼
Cont Dia Fib ½e	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	
Cont Ins 1.60a	11	49¼	48½	49⅜	+ ⅝
Cont Motors .60	21	8⅞	8⅝	8¾	— ¼
Cont Oil Del 1.20	32	30⅞	30½	30⅞	+ ½
Cont Steel 2e	1	31	31	31	— ¼
Copper Bess 1½e	8	17	16⅞	17	
Cooper Bess pf3	†120	46½	46½	46½	+ ¼
CopperweldStl .60	6	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
CopweldSLpf2½zt	†100	49¾	49¼	49¼	+ ⅛
Corn Exch 2.40	50	56⅜	56⅜	.56⅜	— ⅜
Corn Prod 2.60	5	60¼	60	60¼	+ ⅛
Cornell-D E .80	8	21¼	21	21¼	+ ⅛
Coty Inc .30e	1	.6¾	6¾	6¾	
Coty Interna †	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	
Crane Co 1a	20	.27¼	26¾	26¾	— ½
Cream of Wh 1½	1	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅛
Crosley Corp 1	2	29½	.9	29	— ½
Crown Cork & S 1	2	.71¼	.71½	.71½	—1
Crown Zeller 1	*12	21⅝	21⅜	21½	
Crown Zel pf 5	†100	104	104	104	+ ⅛
Crucible Steel 3e	6	34⅛	33⅞	34	— ⅛
Cuba R R pf	†120	28	28	28	— ¼
Cuban-A Sug 1e	6	16½	16⅜	16½	+ ⅛
Cudahy Pack .30e	18	27	.53¼	27	+ ¾
Curtis Publishing	13	9⅞	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
Curtis Pub pf5g	† 10	132¾	131¾	131¾	+ ¼
Curtis Pub pr pf3a	2	58	58	58	
Curtiss-Wright ¾e	44	57⅜	57¼	57⅜	+ ⅛
Curtiss-Wr A 2	3	18	18	18	
Cutler Ham 1½2e	2	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅛
DavisonChem 1¼e	5	16⅛	15¾	15¾	— ¼
Dayt P&Lpf4½z †	10	110½	110½	110½	+1
DeccaRecords1.20a	3	34¾	34⅜	.34⅜	+ ⅜
Deere & Co 2e	4	41⅞	41⅝	41⅞	+ ⅛
Del & Hudson	10	34⅜	.4	34	— ½
Del Lack & West	78	8¼	7¾	8¼	+ ⅛
Detroit Edi 1.20	7	20⅝	20½	20⅝	
Devoe&RayA 1a †	60	39¾	39	39	— ¼
Diam Match 1½	7	33	32⅞	33	+ ¼
DiamMatch pf1½	1	40¼	40¼	40¼	+ ¼
Diam T Motor 1a	6	16	15¾	15¾	— ⅜
Dist Cp-Sg h2.22	9	35⅝	35½	35⅝	+ ⅛
Dixie C A 2½ †	10	48¼	48½	48½	
Doehler Die Cas 2e	2	45⅞	.45¾	45⅞	+ ⅛
Dome Mines 1.20h	13	23	22⅝	22¾	— ⅛
Douglas Airc 5e	4	69	68½	69	+ ¼
Dow Chem 3	2	123½	123	123	— ½
Dow Chem pf 4	1	112	112	112	
Dresser Indust 2e	21	53¾	53	53¼	+ ¼
Dunhill Int	4	13⅞	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
Duplan Corp .70a	2	18¼	18¼	18¼	— ¼
duPont deN 5¼ae	4	157¾	157½	157¾	+ ¼
Duq Lt 1pf 5 †	50	114½	114	114½	+ ½
Eagle Pich Ld .60	10	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
Eastern Air L	10	39¾	.9½	39¾	
East S Stl .20e	4	23¼	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛
Eastman Kodak 5	3	174	173½	173½	— ¼
Eaton Mfg 3	2	51	51	51	
Edis Bros St .80a	1	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	+ ⅛
El Auto-Lite 2	3	44⅞	44¾	44⅞	— ⅛
Elec Boat 1½e	43	14¼	14	14	+ ⅛
El&Mus Ind .08e	16	5⅞	5⅝	5¾	+ ⅛
El Pow&Lt	4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
El Pow&Lt $6 pf	4	99	98	99	+2
El Pow&Lt $7 pf	28	106	105	106	+1½
El Storage Bat 2	5	44	43⅞	43⅞	
EmersonElMfg.55e	2	19½	19¼	19½	— ⅜
El Paso N G 2.40	3	34⅛	.33⅜	33⅜	
Endic-John pf 4 †	30	106	106	106	+ ½
Eng Pub Service	25	15¾	15⅜	15½	
Eng PS $5 pf5 †	60	101¾	101½	101½	— ¼
EPS$5½pf5½z †	80	103	103	103	— ¼
Eng PS $6 pf6 †	180	104	104	104	—2
Equit Off Bldg	6	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
Errie R R 1	25	13⅛	12¾	13⅛	+ ⅛
Erie R R ct 1	151	13¼	12¾	13¼	+ ¼
Erie R R pf A 5	7	68¾	67¾	67¾	— ¾
Evans Products ½	10	16⅞	16½	16¾	— ¼
Exchange Buf .45e	12	4½	4½	4½	— ¼
Ex-Cell-O 2.60	2	45⅞	45½	45⅞	— ⅛
Fairbanks Morse1a	3	42⅞	42½	42⅞	— ⅜
Fajardo Sugar 2	4	24⅛	23⅞	.4	— ¼
Farns Tel & Rad	12	13⅜	13⅛	.13¼	— ⅛
Fed Lt & Trac 1	*2	16⅝	15⅜	16⅜	
FedMng&Sm 3½e	6	24½	24⅜	24½	+ ½
Fed Mogul 1¼e	3	23¾	23¼	23¼	+ ⅛
Fed Mot Tr .40a	9	9⅞	9½	9½	— ⅛
FedDStrs pf4¼ †	130	104¾	104½	104½	— ¼
Fid P Ins 1.60a	5	52½	51¾	52½	+ ⅜
FirestoneT&R 2e	7	57	57	57	+ ¼
First Nat Strs2½a	6	43¼	43	43¼	+ ¼
Flintkote .90e	9	24¼	23⅞	24	
Florsheim Sh A 2	2	33½	33	33½	+ ½
Follansbee Stl	11	7	6½	6¾	— ¼
Foster Wheel 1a	5	28	27	28	+ ⅝
FranciscoSugar½e	2	16¾	16¾	16¾	+ ¼
FostWh6pf 1½ †	30	25	25	25	
Freeport Sulph 2	12	32⅜	32½	32⅜	+ ⅜
Fruehauf T 1.60	4	43	42¾	43	+ ½
FruehaufTpf4½z †	120	114½	114¾	114½	
Gair Robert .30e	6	4½	4⅜	4½	
Gamewell Co 3	†580	52½	49¾	52	+2⅝
Gar Wood Ind .40	23	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
Gaylord Cont ½a	4	22¾	22½	22½	— ¼
Gen Am Inv	10	16	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
Gen Am Tr 2½e	7	52½	51½	52½	+1
Gen Baking .60	5	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
Gen Bronze .80e	32	15¼	14¾	15	— ⅛
Gen Cable	12	6¾	6⅜	6⅜	— ¼
Gen Cable A	4	19¾	19¾	19⅜	— ¼
Gen Cable pf7k †	70	119½	118½	118½	—1¼
Gen Cigar 1a	3	28	27⅞	27⅞	— ⅛
Gen Elec 1.40	35	39½	39	39½	+ ¼
Gen Foods 1.60	14	41	40¾	40¾	+ ¼
Gen Fds pf 4½ †	130	110⅛	110	110	— ¼
Gen G & El A	15	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
Gen Mills 4	1	118½	118½	118½	+1½
Gen Mills 5pf 5 †	20	130	130	130	
Gen Motors 3	25	64⅛	63¾	37⅜	— ¼
Gen Motors pf 5	2	128⅛	127½	128⅛	— ¼
Gen Out Adv ½e	4	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	— ¼
Gen Prec Eq 1	1	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	+ ⅜
Gen Print Ink .30e	*2	9¾	9⅝	.9¾	+ ⅛
Gen Pub Service	3	2	1⅞	1⅞	
Gen Ry Sig 1¼e	12	.8¼	.7⅞	8⅛	+ ⅜
Gen Real&Ut(new)	13	4	4	4	
Gen Refract 1.10e	5	22⅛	22	22	— ¼
Gen S Cst pf 6k †	510	109½	108	109½	+1½
Gen Tel 1.60	3	26⅞	26¾	26⅞	
Gen Time Inst ¾e	2	28¾	28¾	28¾	— ¼
Gen Tire&Rub ½e	4	24⅝	24½	24½	+ ¼
Gen T&R pf4½z †	10	105	105	105	+ ¾
GilletteSafR .80a	30	13¾	13⅜	13⅝	
Gimbel Bros .90e	8	22¼	22⅜	22⅜	— ⅛
Gimbel Bros $6pf6	4	104	103¼	104	
Glidden Co .90e	20	23⅜	24⅝	24¼	+ ⅛
Glidden cvpf 2¼	3	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝	
Goebel Brew .20	12	3¾	3⅝	3¾	
Gold&Stk Tel 6 †	50	170	169	169	—3
Goodrich BF 2	4	53½	53	53	— ⅞
Goodrich B F pf 5	1	103⅞	.37⅛	1.37⅛	+ ⅜
Goodyear T&R 2	5	50⅛	49⅞	50⅛	— ¼
Goodyear T&R pf5	1	111¾	111¾	111¾	+ ¼
Goth Hosiery ½e	18	5⅝	15½	15¾	+ ¼
Graham-Paige Mot	32	5⅜	5½	5½	— ⅛
Granby Con M 30e	17	4¾	4⅜	.⅜	— ¼
Granité C S .175e	10	.4½	.4⅜	.4⅜	— ¼
Gt No I O ct 1½e	10	6¾	6⅜	6¾	
Gt North Ry pf 2e	120	44½	43⅞	44⅜	— ⅛
Gt West Sug 1.80e	1	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅛
Greyhound C 1.40a	16	23¾	.23½	23⅝	
Grum AircEn 1½e	8	.7⅝	.7	.7⅞	— ¼
Guantan Sugar	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
Guantan Sug pf †	4	182	182	182	—1
Gulf Mob & Ohio	14	14⅜	14	14¼	
Gulf M&O pf2½e	9	62½	62	62¼	+ ⅛
Gulf Oil 1a	11	47¾	47¼	47¾	+ ½
Hack W pfA13¾ †	200	28½	.28¼	28¼	— ¼
Hall W F Print 1a	2	20½	20½	20½	— ¼
Hamil Watch ¾e	2	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	
Hanna 4¾ pf	40

Complex Issues of Yugoslavia Face New Regency Council

By J. Emlyn Williams
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Dec. 12—The return to London of the Premier of Yugoslavia after a prolonged visit to Belgrade and Moscow once more focuses attention upon that country's confused and unsettled problems, and the new attempts being made to solve them.

Ivan Subasic, Premier of the Royal Yugoslav Government, was absent from this country for three months during which he conferred a number of times with Marshal Josip Broz (Tito) and also accompanied him to Moscow where they met Joseph Stalin.

Mr. Subasic's protracted stay abroad had caused rumors in some circles here about differences in outlook between Marshal Tito and himself.

But these appear to have been overcome, since it is known that Mr. Subasic signed an agreement with Marshal Tito before returning here. And fears have been expressed by some Yugoslavs here lest Mr. Subasic has surrendered too much to Marshal Tito's viewpoint.

Similar to Greek Issues

Whether Mr. Subasic has adequately represented in this agreement the interests of King Peter and the Royal Yugoslav Government he was appointed to represent will disclose itself later in actual application.

But it is clear that, as in Greece so in Yugoslavia, issues are of a very like nature, except that the latter is still not entirely freed from the enemy and its conflicting nationalities increase the complexities of its problems.

Three problems are outstanding, namely, the Monarchy, free elections, and composition of the future Yugoslav Army. Regarding the question of the monarchy, it is merely theoretical to say it has been agreed that a restoration shall depend upon the expressed will of the people unless one is certain that the popular will can be expressed freely.

Regency Council Named

Reports from Belgrade indicate that a Regency Coucil has already been named consisting of one representative from each of leading nationalities, namely, Serb, Croat, and Slovene. From its makeup it would appear that the only active person in it is the Slovene who is Finance Commissar in Marshal Tito's Government, a Serb is a nonogenarian, while the Croat is a septuagenarian.

What is important is to know how this Regency Council will work between now and the time when popular elections take place.

Details of the formation, size and membership of the new Cabinet also are reported to have been worked out. In this new arrangement it is expected that Mr. Subasic will be Foreign Minister with Marshal Tito presumably as Head of Government.

Composition of Army

The outstanding question, however, is what is to be the composition of the future Yugoslav Army, who will control the arms and food in that country? The makeup of the Army was a source of great conflict after 1919 because it was dominated by the Serbs.

An attempt will now presumably be made to create a new army representative of all the nationalities, especially Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes.

But now emerges the other danger lest this Army should consist of men of one ideological outlook, thereby creating the kind of situation which Prime Minister Churchill strongly rejected in Greece.

Control of Elections

Control of the Army and police too often means in the Balkans control of political elections, so it is essential that these organs of law and order shall be as free from party political color as possible. A satisfactory settlement of this problem calls for great tact, patience, and the absence of feelings of revenge.

Marshal Tito's support hitherto hasn't been great among the Serbian population and the German puppet regime of Dr. Ante Pavelic is still ruling in a large part of Croatia. [The fact that the Serb member of the Regency Council is a nonogenarian may possibly indicate either difficulty in enlisting other influential Serbs favorable to Marshal Tito or that mere figureheads are wanted in the Regency Council.]

Yugoslavia is in even greater chaos than Greece, and order based upon justice and having a chance to genuine development is possible only through the closest co-operation between the "Big Three" powers.

News and Comment About Business and Finance

Insurance Head

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Paul F. Clark

Of Brookline, Mass., elected president of the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company, to succeed Guy W. Cox, who will retire as president on Dec. 31 and become chairman of the board. Mr. Clark, who has been vice-president of the company since 1938 and a director since 1941, is nationally prominent in life insurance circles. He is a past-president of the National Association of Life Underwriters and of the American Society of Chartered Life Underwriters. He is also a vice-president and director of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, and is active in civic affairs, serving as a trustee of various local organizations.

'Bretton Woods' Meeting Urged For Farmers, Industry, Labor

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—A Bretton Woods type of conference for this country's three basic economic divisions—agriculture, industry, and labor—in order to insure a free flow of goods within the nation as well as in foreign commerce is proposed by H. P. Rusk, dean of the College of Agriculture, University of Illinois. He made his recommendation to the Illinois Agricultural Association at the annual meeting of that organization of farm businessmen.

At Bretton Woods, Dean Rusk recalled, an international monetary fund was proposed to maintain parity of exchange in the interest of free and unhampered international trade. A record of each country's inflow and outgo of goods and financial transactions would be maintained so that difficult situations could be quickly recognized and remedial measures taken.

"If industry expects a continuous and adequate supply of agricultural products," said Dean Rusk, "then agriculture has a right to expect industry to furnish a continuous and adequate supply of its products on a fair basis of exchange — something after the Bretton Woods ideal. But industry has not always been willing or able to do that. Fortunately there is a growing realization that agriculture and industry are complementary.

"American agriculture now faces the postwar period with shrinking markets and an expanding capacity to produce. Under such conditions the accumulation of surpluses and another collapse of agricultural prices is inevitable unless demand can be maintained at a high level or the trend of production changed."

Farmers' Buying Plans

Studies made by the University of Illinois show farmers as an excellent market for postwar industry, "if farmers can get their money's worth," according to this speaker. By money's worth, he explained, he means "if the things the rural people need and want can be purchased at prices reasonably well in line with prices of products the farmers will have to sell."

Here's what these studies show farmers of a single Illinois county want to buy after the war: 1,855 tractors, 210 corn planters, 525 wagons, 665 stoves, and 455 deep-freeze units. They are also planning to build or remodel 210 homes, which means a demand for a lot of plumbing and lumber and other building materials.

A new approach to the problems of agriculture, not by pressure groups but from the standpoint of the importance of a prosperous agriculture to the welfare of every man, women, and child in the United States, was urged by Earl C. Smith, president of the Illinois Agricultural Association. This would be a great innovation, he pointed out.

"National agricultural programs should be taken out of politics and placed under the administration of a nonpolitical administrative board," said Mr. Smith.

"Partisanship has no place in the consideration of these important issues. Both Democrats and Republicans have to eat and they have to have jobs if America is to endure."

Mr. Smith, one of the country's most influential farm leaders, continues to support the AAA (while urging improvement in its administration) and the present parity formula.

Growth of Co-operatives

The meetings of the Illinois Agricultural Association this year show the extent to which farmers of this state have gone into the co-operative business. The Association's 105,000 members (peak membership in its 30 years of existence)have in this organization and its associated companies a business which last year paid nearly $4,000,000 in dividends, not including capital stock dividends. Its total assets have mounted to more than $37,000,000. All of this business is under the direction of farmer-elected boards.

The associated companies do both purchasing and marketing. The Illinois Farm Supply Company purchased for Illinois farm co-operatives last year fertilizers, paints, tires, automobile accessories, steel products, feeds, petroleum products, and insecticides. Other associations handled farm people's insurance, marketed their milk, live stock, fruit, and grain, audited the books of their co-operatives, made butter, powdered milk, and cheese, managed co-operative cold storage locker plants, supplied management service to the affiliates that asked for it.

Chicago headquarters of the 15 service departments of the I. A. A. and its 14 associated companies employ 481 people.

Oct. Exports Decline To $1,138,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—October exports were valued at $1,138,000,000, the Census Bureau reported.

This included $890,000,000 of lend-lease shipments, 78 per cent of the total. It did not include goods shipped to U. S. armed forces abroad.

The October total was substantially below that for September, but the bureau said part of the decrease was due to unusual delays in transmitting shippers' export declarations at the end of October.

WLB Pay Rule Unfair, Say 73 Steel Concerns

WASHINGTON (AP)—Seventy-three basic steel companies have asked the War Labor Board to back up on its recent wage decision.

The firms called the ruling "grossly unfair" and asserted it provided wage increases in violation of the stabilization policy.

They petitioned the board to reconsider its order made in disposing of demands of the C. I. O.-steelworkers two weeks ago.

The board exceeded its authority in granting adjustments—such as on shift differentials, vacation pay and rate "inequities," the companies contended. Neither had it the right to make them retroactive, they said.

The adjustments, the petition argued, amounted to wage increases.

John A. Stephens, chairman of the steel case research committee, explained that the provisions are not now effective and will become effective only upon determination by the OPA that they will not require changes in price ceilings; or upon approval by Economic Stabilization Director Fred M. Vinson.

"It is unfortunate," Mr. Stephens said, "that steel workers believe that the order for wage increases is now effective. Such is not the case.

"The steel companies are very much aware that there is a war and that it has entered vital phases. In view of the war situation, the companies are accepting those parts on the board's directive which are not dependent on the action of Mr. Vinson."

Among these are provisions for maintenance of union membership and checkoff of union dues, which the companies had asked the board to discontinue.

Representatives of the steel-manufacturing subsidiaries of the U. S. Steel Corporation and the steel workers' union will meet in Pittsburgh, Dec. 14, to discuss those provisions now in effect.

Approximately 485,000 workers are affected by the cases of the 86 companies on which the board acted. There are approximately 800 steel companies, most of which would follow the pattern set by the 86 basic firms, the WLB said.

1945 Support Price For Candled Eggs Put at 27c Dozen

WASHINGTON (AP)—War Food Administrator Marvin Jones has announced a minimum 1945 producer price of 27 cents a dozen for candled eggs and 24 cents for uncandled or "nest run" eggs.

The support price for 1944 was 27 cents a dozen, but this was not contingent on their being candled.

The 27 cents a dozen for candled eggs in 1945 will be supported by purchases from dealers upon certification that they in turn have paid no less than the support price to producers, the WFA said.

"In areas where marketing facilities for purchasing candled eggs from producers cannot be made available, a minimum producer price of 24 cents a dozen will be paid," the WFA said.

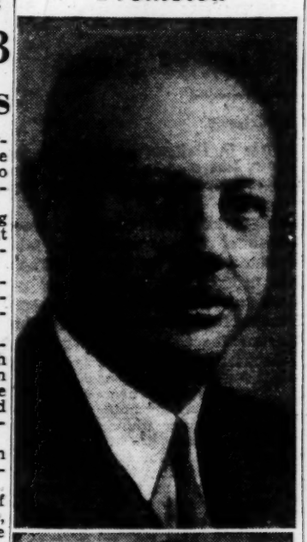
A WFA spokesman said that "what we want are good candled eggs—we bought too many spoiled eggs during the past year."

Mexico to Resume Exports Of Oil to More Nations

MEXICO CITY (AP)—Mexico is about to resume the export of oil to nations other than the United States and Great Britain after several years suspension forced upon her by the war.

The Swedish tanker "Falsterbohus" of 10,000 tons has arrived at Tampico to take on oil.

Promoted



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Above: Allen Mulford, appointed a commercial vice-president of the International General Electric Company, and, below: J. A. H. Torry, appointed assistant to the president. Mr. Mulford and Mr. Torry have been in the company's Washington office since 1942, the former to handle Government and lend-lease business, and the latter in charge of licenses and priorities.

Bankers Trust Will Pay 20 P. C. in Stock

NEW YORK (AP)—Stockholders of the Bankers Trust Co. of New York at a special meeting today approved an increase in the capital stock to $30,000,000 represented by 3,000,000 shares of $10 par from $25,000,00 or 2,500,000 shares.

The bank will distribute the newly authorized shares in the form of a 20 per cent stock dividend on Dec. 29.

Railroads Hit Georgia's Plea To High Court

WASHINGTON (AP) — Twelve railroads told the Supreme Court that Governor Ellis Arnall of Georgia should go to the Interstate Commerce Commission—not the high tribunal—with his complaint about freight rates.

Governor Arnall has submitted a petition seeking to force equalization of freight rates between the South and other sections of the country.

He charged that 20 railroads engaged in monopolistic practices, resulting in manufacturers, sellers, and other shippers in the North gaining advantage over Georgia business concerns. He asked the Supreme Court to halt this and also requested for Georgia and its shippers about $11,000,000 damages.

Twelve of the 20 lines, in two briefs, contended that Georgia must—under the law—first move through ICC channels. As to damages, they said Georgia was ignoring a rule laid down by the Supreme Court that a shipper may not bring suit under the anti-trust laws against a carrier on matters subject to the jurisdiction of ICC.

The twelve railroads are: Pennsylvania, Baltimore & Ohio, Chicago & Eastern Illinois, Chicago, Indianapolis & Western, Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac, Wabash, Western Maryland, Chesapeake & Ohio and New York, Chicago & St. Louis.

The Seaboard Air Line Railway likewise replied, stating that it was a citizen of Georgia and contending that the Supreme Court may not take jurisdiction of a suit between a state and one of its citizens.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Boston Five Cents Savings Bank	Dec. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Dec. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Dec. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Dec. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Dec. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Dec. 15
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Franklin Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Jan. 10
Union Savings Bank	Jan. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Jan. 10

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

East Cambridge Savings Bank	Dec. 15
Brookline Savings Bank	Jan. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Jan. 10

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Television Ready for Public, Broadcasters Meeting Told

By Albert D. Hughes
Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 12—Television is technically and programmatically ready for its debut to the American public speakers disclosed Dec. 11 at the opening session of the first annual two-day Conference of the Television Broadcasters Association at the Hotel Commodore here.

Virtually all of the speakers emphasized that the new industry needs the official "go ahead" from the Federal Communications Commission, subject, of course, to the demands of the war, in order to build stations, and wire or radio networks to link them up.

The tremendous interest in television was shown by the complete "sell-out" of convention facilities at the Hotel. There was a total registration of representatives of every industry having a connection with the new industry. Even representatives from Soviet Russia, China, Great Britain, and South America were listed, disclosing the active interest internationally.

Television and radio-station operators; motion-picture representatives; radio, television, and motion-picture equipment manufacturers; advertising-agency representatives; Government officials; optical-lens manufacturers; raw-stock-film manufacturers; talent-agency representatives, and newspaper publishers were among those present as the two-day event opened.

J. R. Poppele, Secretary and Chief Engineer of the Bamberger Broadcasting Service and Chairman of the Conference, called for order at 10 a. m. He opened the day's activities by introducing Dr. Allen B. Dumont, President of T. B. A. and head of his own television firm.

Dr. Dumont expressed the hope that when the second conference is held next year, peace will have been restored and the expansion of television as a national service will have been started.

Technically ready, but not quite ready program-wise, due to manpower conditions and a limited amount of receivers, is the stage in which television is now, according to Dr. W. R. G. Baker, Vice-President of General Electric Company and Chairman of the Radio Technical Planning Board, the first speaker.

As he viewed the growth and development of the art during the five years in which his Company has had a television station, Dr. Baker predicted that there ought to be 100 master stations within five years after the war serving in the neighborhood of 67,000,000 people, or over half the United States.

He also predicted there would be two types of television—broadcast, for the American home and industrial, for the private use of various businesses. Dr. Baker pointed to the developing interest in television by department stores, for instance, in displaying their products stores-wise and to the passing public through public or window-picture displays.

The job opportunities of television will be great, Dr. Baker also predicted, especially for those service persons with radio, motion-picture, or stage training who want to join the new industry after they leave the armed forces. There also is a great field in the maintenance and installation of home receivers, he said.

Sports Popular

Television already has a tremendous hold on the present audience, Robert L. Gibson, assistant to the Vice-President in Charge of Publicity and Advertising for General Electric, disclosed. No one of the several hundred television-set owners in the Schenectady-Albany-Troy area which the Company's station serves, he stated, has ever sold his set. But there have been plenty of prospective purchasers, he added.

Sports, quizzes, and games, he disclosed, lead in popularity, with light operas, variety, plays, and revues following in order of popularity. There is an average audience of four to five for each receiver, he said. Twenty per cent of these, he estimated, are children.

Thomas H. Hutchinson, in charge of production for RKO Television Corporation, predicted that a 40-hour-a-week picture program could be set up immediately, that is, six hours a day for seven days on an average.

Over-the-Counter Securities

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
American Hardware Co	35¼	37¼
American Manufacturing	55¼	58
American Manufac 5 pf	99¾	
American Optical	32¼	34¼
American Wringer Co	117⅛	127⅛
†Amoskeag Company	45	
†Amoskeag Company pf	84	
Appleton Company	35	38
Applied Arts Corp	4½	4⅝
Arlington Mills	56½	59¾
Art Metal Construction	27½	29¾
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	31¼	33¼
Automobile Banking Corp A	27⅛	33⅛
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	19¼	20⅞
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	21¼	23½
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	109	
Bendix Home Appliance	8¼	8⅞
Berkshire Fine Spinning	22⅜	23⅝
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	89¾	
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	101	
Boston Wharf Company	25⅝	27⅜
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber	36¾	39¼
Brown Co	2.10	2.40
Brown Co pf	38½	41
Brown Durrell	6	8⅜
*Campbell A S Co Inc	12⅜	14
Chapman Balve Manufac	33¾	37½
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	18⅜	20
Colonial Stores	23½	24⅞
Crowell-Collier Pub Co	45¼	48
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	30½	33
Domestic Finance Corp pf	26¼	28¾
Draper Corporation	78¾	81½
Durez Plastic & Chemical	27¾	29¾
Dwight Manufacturing So	167⅜	183⅜
Eastern orporation	10¾	11¾
Eastern orporation pf	20⅞	22⅝
Exolon Co	9⅜	10¾
Family Finance Inc	13⅛	14½
Family Finance pf A	26	28¼
Food Fair Stores Inc	48½	51½
Fruit of the Loom	35¾	38½
Grinnell Corp	173⅜	187⅜
General Machinery	28¾	30⅝
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	10⅞	12
Goodall Sanford	24½	27
Graton & Knight Co	12⅜	13⅞
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	95	
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	30½	33¼
Great Northern Paper Co	36¾	38¾
Greenfield Tap & Doe $6 pf	72	
Greenfield T&D $1.50 cv pf	22	
Harrington && Richardson	1⅛	2
Haskelite Mfg Co	7	7⅞
Heywood-Wakefield Co	40½	43
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	22	23¾
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	18⅞	20¾
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	25¾	28
Hooker Electro Chem	30½	33
International Detrola	15⅛	16½
Kendall Company	10⅞	12⅛
Kennedy's Inc pf	21¾	23⅜
Koppers Co Inc	32⅛	33⅞
Landers Frary & Clark	40¾	43¾
Lincoln Stores Inc	25	28¼
Lincoln Stores 7	107½	
Long-Bell Lumber Co	8¼	9
Ludlow Mfg & Sales Co	121	126
Marathon Paper Mills	31	33
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	61	64½
Merck & Co	34	36¾
Merrimack Manufacturing	58	61¾
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	78	
Missouri-ansas Pipe Line	10½	11½
Moxie Co Class B	3¼	4⅛
Nashawena Mills	22⅞	24⅜
Nashua Gummer & C Paper	80	
Nashua Manufacturing Co	36¾	39¾
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	88¼	92¼
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	30⅜	32⅝
National Shirt Shops	17⅜	18⅝
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	71¼	75¾
New England Lime	5⅞	7
Nicholson File Company	36½	39
Nonquitt Mills	32½	35½
Ohio Finance	9⅞	11¼
Aneida Limited	21¼	23¼
Parker Appliance	15½	16⅝
*Plymouth Cordage Company	122	127
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W	71	
Quincy Mkt C S & W 5 pf	92	
Remington Arms Co Inc	3⅜	3⅞
Richardson Co	45½	48¼
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	37	39¼
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	37	
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	67¾	
Submarine Signal Co	40¾	43¼
Tampax Inc	6	6¾
Lime Incorporated	66½	69½
Triumph Explosive Inc	5⅛	6
United Elastic Corp	18½	20½
U S Envelope Company	84	
U S Envelope Co 7 pf	132	137
Waltham Watch Co com	25½	28½
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	104	107¾
Wamsutta Mills Inc	34	36¼
Warner & Swasey Co	10	11
Warren Bros Class B	40¾	43¾
Warren Cros Class C	19⅛	20⅝
West Point Manufacturing	47½	50½
Wickwire Spencer Steel	13⅛	14¼

*Ex-dividend. †Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

N. E. Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro-Electric	14⅛	15⅜
Beverly Gas & Electric	43	
Brockton Gas Light	87⅜	93¼
Central Maine Power 6 pf	108	113
Central Maine Power 7 pf	120	125
Cent Vermont Pub Serv	18	19½
Conn Light & Power	46¼	48¾
Derby Gas & Elec	21	22¾
Eastern Utilities Asso	24⅜	26⅝
Eastern Utilities Asso conv	3½	4
Fall River Gas Works	25½	
Fitchburg Gas & Electric	41¾	44½
Green Mountain Power pf	90¼	94¼
Hartford Electric Light	55¾	58½
Haverhill Electric	27¾	30½
Haverhill Gas Light	18½	20½
Holyoke Water Power	17⅜	19⅝
Lawrence Gas & Electric	34	
Lowell Electric Light	41¾	44¾
Lynn Gas & Electric	89	92½
Mass Power & Light pf	18	19½
Mass Utilities Asso pf	34	36¾
Narragansett Elec pf	56	59
N E Gas & Electric $5.50 pf	39	41¼
N E Power Assi 6 pf	62	64
N E Public Serv $7 pr ln	117	121
N E Public Serv $6 pr ln	111	115
N E Public Serv $6 pf	56½	58¾
Newport Electric	23⅜	
Providence Gas	8⅜	9½
Pub Serv of N H $6 pf	107¼	112¼
R I Pub Serv pf	32⅜	34⅞
Rockland Light & Power	8½	9⅜
Springfield Gas Light	24½	26½
Western Mass Companies	26⅛	28⅛

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	132½	140½
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	51	53½
Aetna Life (1.80a)	40⅛	41⅞
Agricultural (3a)	76½	80
American Alliance (1a)	21⅞	23⅞
American Casualty (.60)	11⅛	12⅜
American Equitable (1)	13⅞	17⅜
American Ins Newark (1a)	14⅝	15⅞
American Re-Insurance (2)	53⅜	56¾
American Reserve	17⅛	18
American Surety (2½)	60	62½
Baltimore-American (.20a)	6¼	7¼
Bankers & Shippers (4)	76½	81½
Boston (16a)	607	637
Camden Fire (1)	15⅜	21⅛
City of New York (⅓e)	18¼	20⅛
Connecticut General Life (1a)	57¾	59¾
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	45	47½
Federal (1.40)	49	53½
Fire Asso Philadelphia (2a)	66	70
Fireman Fund (SF) (3)	86¾	90¾
Firemen's Newark (.40)	11¾	12⅞
Franklin Fire (1)	22	24
General Reinsurance (2)	51½	54½
Gibraltar Fire & M (1e)	17¾	19¾
Glens Falls (1.60)	43	45½
Globe & Republic (½)	7⅜	8¾
Great Am Insurance (1.20)	29	30¾
Hanover (1.20)	25½	27½
Hartford Fire (2a)	101½	106
Hartford Steam Boiler (1.60a)	39¼	42
Home Insurance (1.20)	26⅞	28⅝
Homestead (½)	14	16
Insurance Co No America (2½a)	90	92½
Jer Insurance N Y (1.80)	35½	38½
Knickerbocker (½)	7¼	8
Maryland Casualty	8¼	9
Mass Bonding (3½)	73¾	77¼
Merchants & Mfs of N Y (.40)	4¾	5⅞
Merchants Fire Associ (1½a)	46¾	49¾
National Fire (2)	57½	60½
National Liberty (.20a)	6⅜	7½
National Union (3a)	169	179
New Amsterdam Casualty (1)	27¾	29⅜
New Brunswick (1½)	27½	30
New Hampshire (1.60a)	44½	47
New York Fire (.80)	11⅜	13⅛
North River (1)	21¾	22⅞
Northeast Insurance	5¾	6½
Northern (3a)	81½	86
Pacific Fire (5)	96½	101½
Pacific Indemnity (2a)	48½	5½
Peerless Casualty Company (.70)	12⅞	13½
Phoenix (2a)	86	90
Preferred Accident (.80a)	11⅞	13⅜
Providence-Washington (1a)	32⅞	35⅜
Reinsurance Co N Y (.075e)	4¾	6⅜
Repub Insur Co Texas (1.20)	27¾	29¾
Revere (P) Insurance (1.20)	21¾	23¾
St Paul Fire&Marine (1.60a)	70¼	73¼
Seaboard Sur (1a)	45¼	47¾
Security (1.40)	31⅞	33⅞
Springfield (4½a)	122½	128
Standard Accident (2.23¾)	34⅞	37⅜
Travelers (16)	525	540
United States Fid & Guar (1a)	39½	41½
United States Fire (2)	47¾	50½
United States Guarantee (1.60a)	73½	78½
Westchester (1.20a)	31⅜	34⅜

a—also extra or extras; g—paid last year; e—declared or paid so far this year.

Investment Trusts
Management

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	4.02	4.40
Amerex Holding	27.25	29.125
American Business Shares	3.70	
Axe Houghton Fund	15.51	16.68
Bond Inv Tr of America	102.32	106.58
Boston Fund	18.83	20.25
Broad Street Investing	31.44	33.99
Bullock Fund	16.57	18.16
Canadian Investment Fund	3.35	3.95
Century Shares Trust	30.42	32.71
Chemical Fund	9.97	10.79
Christiana Securities Co	2600.00	2700.00
Commodity Corp	9.50	
Consolidated Investment Tr	46.50	49.50
Dividend Shares	1.34	1.47
Eaton & Howard Balanced Fd	22.30	25.05
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	14.30	15.36
Equity Corp $3 pf	42.75	45.00
Fidelity Fund Inc	21.12	22.73
Fund Investors Inc	24.62	26.98
General Capital	36.14	38.86
General Investors Trust	5.77	6.21
Group Securities Inc:		
Automobile Shares	6.15	6.77
Low Priced Shares	6.22	6.84
Railroad Shares	3.91	4.31
Railroad Equip. Shares	4.62	5.09
Steel Shares	4.40	4.85
Incorporated Investors Tr	23.14	24.88
Institutional Sec: Bank Group	1.01	1.12
Inst Sec: Insurance Group	1.07	1.18
†Keystone Custodian Funds		
B-1 29.03	S-1	27.59
B-2 30.60	S-2	14.75
B-3 21.84	S-3	12.38
B-4 11.54	S-4	5.69
K-1 20.73	K-2	23.87
†Loomis-Sayles Mut Fd	101.30	
†Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd	42.90	
Manhattan Bond Fund	9.54	10.49
Maryland Fund	5.70	6.30
Mass Invest Tr	23.05	24.78
Mass Inv 2nd Tr	11.58	12.45
Mutual Invest	11.79	12.89
Nation Wide Voting	1.39	1.53
New England Fund	13.74	14.80
New York Stocks		
Automobile	7.17	7.89
Railroad	6.47	7.12
Railroad Equip	8.18	9.00
Steel	6.31	6.95
Old Colony Tr Assoc	23.50	25.50
Plymouth Fund Inc	.85	.90
Putnam Fund	14.62	15.72

Quarterly Income Shares

	Bid	Asked
Railway & Light Sec	8.025	8.675
Railway & Light Sec pf	15.625	16.875
Repub Invest Fund	111.00	
Scudder Stevens & Clark	3.55	3.90
State Street Invest	94.75	96.67
Trustee Industry Shrs	47.25	50.25
Union pf Stock Fund	.80	.89
Union com Stock Fund	20.10	20.97
Wellington Fund	6.89	7.53
	17.96	19.60

Fixed and Unit Type

	Bid	Asked
Corp Tr A A mod. acc mod	2.93	
Cumulative Trust Shares	5.12	
Diversified Tr C	4.00	
Diversified Tr D	5.80	6.65
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.90	4.55
Fund Tr Shrs A	5.13	5.91
Nation Wide Sec	4.08	
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	37.625	
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.96	
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.85	
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	2.55	
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	2.25	
Super of Am Tr AA	2.54	
U S Elec Lt & Pow "A"	17.50	
U S Elect Lt & Pow "B"	1.86	

Investment Banking

	Bid	Asked
Blair & Co	3.375	3.75
First Boston Corp	38.75	40.75

* Ex-dividend. † Sales prices as of 1 p. m. ‡ Bid 2% less if not held 3 years.

Aviation Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Liberty Aircraft	9¾	11
Piper Aircraft	3⅝	4½
Pollak Manufacturing Co	9⅛	10⅛

Commodity Futures

Grains at Principal Markets

Dec. Wheat	High	Low	Close	Pr.Cl.
Chicago	1.69¾	1.68¾	1.69⅝	1.68¾
Minneapolis	1.60¾	1.59¾	1.60⅝	1.58⅝
Kansas City	1.60⅜	1.59¾	1.59⅞	1.60⅞
May Wheat				
Chicago	1.65⅜	1.64¾	1.65⅛	1.64⅞
Minneapolis	1.59	1.58½	1.58⅞	1.58⅜
Kansas City	1.57⅜	1.56⅞	1.57⅛	1.57¼
July Wheat				
Chicago	1.56⅞	1.56	1.56½	1.56¾
Minneapolis	1.53⅜	1.54½	1.55⅛	1.54⅞
Kansas City	1.49⅞	1.48⅞	1.49¼	1.49⅝
Dec. Oats				
Chicago	70½	69¾	70⅛	70⅜
Minneapolis	65	64¼	64¾	64¾

Rye, Chicago	Open	High	Low	Close	Pr. Cl.
Dec.	1.12⅜	1.13	1.11⅞	1.12¾	1.12
May	1.10½	1.11¼	1.10⅜	1.11⅛	1.10½
July	1.09¼	1.10	1.09	1.09¾	1.09⅛
Sept.	1.08⅜	1.08¾	1.07⅞	1.08¼	1.08⅛
Barley					
Dec.	1.13½	1.13⅝	1.13½	1.13⅝	1.13½
May	1.03¼	....	....	1.03¼	1.03¼
July	....	....	....	99⅝	99¼

Wool
Grease

Dec.				100.0N	100.0
March	93.5	93.5	93.5	93.5B	93.5
May	....	....	....	9.0B	92.0
July	....	....	....	90.5B	90.0
Tops					
Dec.	134.0	134.0	134.0	134.0B	134.0
March				131.5B	132.0
May	131.0	131.0	131.0	130.5B	130.5
July	127.4	127.5	127.4	127.5T	127.0
Oct.	124.5	124.6	124.5	124.0B	123.5

N—Nominal. B—Bid. T—Traded.

Cotton

December	21.77	21.82	21.76	21.77	21.74
March	21.92	21.94	21.89	21.94

Wednesday
Fashions, Interior Decoration

Today's Woman

Tuesday, Friday
News, Homemaking, Food

Dutch Women Bravely Carry On As Liberation Draws Near

By D. H. Rodrigues

This article, giving a picture of life in Holland as it has been revealed in villages and towns already liberated is written for the Today's Woman Page by D. H. Rodrigues, Staff Writer of the Netherlands Information Bureau.

Holland has entered its fifth war winter with the greater part of the country still under German occupation. It is an early winter, the earliest and coldest the country has known in 80 years. Already there have been several snowfalls and the people shiver in their unheated homes, without the protection of adequate clothing or blankets. There is no food left except scant rations of bread, potatoes and vegetables that cannot be cooked because there is neither gas nor electricity. Also, there is no coal left for heating purposes.

Flour stocks are exhausted. Milk is unobtainable except for children under four. At the municipal soup kitchens mothers stand in line for hours to bring back a container of some sort of soup. Meantime, there is nothing these mothers can do. They gaze at the hungry faces of their children and wait for the arrival of

Long Struggle

the Allied troops. . . .

Previous to the catastrophe of this moment have been the long hard winters of the four past years. Mother used to get up at seven—actually at five o'clock—for the clocks are set ahead two hours—to prepare the children for school. Another hour or so and people would make their way to offices or factories by the faint glimmer of flashlights.

Preparing breakfast was a simple enough affair. For each child there would be two slices of dark wheat bread, sticky and clinging to the knife, and a cup of tea substitute. That was all. No butter, no sugar, no milk. It was no pleasure looking at the shabby clothes of the children—patched and darned and patched again. Shoes made of some imitation leather and worn out; or clogs that had been broken over and again, and been repaired in the best way possible.

What would these children see on their way to school? Would they come across a Nazi round-up—the German police halting men and women in the streets, loading them into trucks for deportation to the Reich? Would their wide eyes watch a gang of S. S. hooligans maltreating an innocent passer-by?

School Training

Once they reached school they would, for a few hours at least, be comparatively safe, under the solicitous care of "good" Dutch teachers. Often, when the children came home, they would talk knowingly of the emphasis with which the teacher, day by day, repeated that they must forget Wilhelmina of Orange-Nassau as Queen of the Netherlands; that they must remember democracy is not a good thing. They must not believe in individual freedom and tolerance; there was nothing better than the idea of Nazi justice. To listen to them and discover that, young as they were, these youngsters had not missed the deeper meaning of the teacher's orders, was heartening to their mothers. But gradually more and more such teachers were ousted or imprisoned, and their places taken by Dutch Nazis.

For dinner there would usually be a stew of potatoes and vegetables, or maybe some porridge prepared with milk powder and synthetic syrup; no sugar, of course. Onions were still abundant. After dinner, there would be nothing to do; who could risk letting one's children play in the street? Home was about the safest place for children as well as grown-ups. So the family sat home and waited for father; that is, if there was a father. In thousands of families father had been absent for many months or even years. Five hundred thousand Hollanders had been deported for German war work. Almost as many more lived as "underdivers," not daring to show themselves near home and expose their families to the danger of molestation. All this is the black picture on which the mothers of Holland look back this terrible fifth occupation winter.

Children Keen

But there also are memories that make them glow with pride; memories of books on Holland's history read to their children, so that they should know of their country's glorious past. Or simple lessons in the elements of English, so that on the day of deliverance, their children should be able to say something to their liberators and possibly help them in some of the many ways in which children can make themselves useful.

The German failure to Nazify their children is one of the deepest sources for gratitude in the hearts of Dutch mothers. The blunt refusal of Holland's youth to be impressed by empty Nazi promises or threats is all the more remarkable because the invaders left no trick untried to impose their ideology on them. There were the enticements offered by the Dutch Nazi Youth Storm organization: attractive uniforms, hiking trips, vacations in the German mountains, and the strong allure of extra food rations. There were the parades with drums and fifes which every child is bound to love.

Nazi Propaganda

There were also the pleasant "youth meetings" in which Max Blokzijl, No. 1 Dutch Nazi broadcaster, addressed the boys and girls in an intimate, almost fatherly fashion—never reprimanding or blaming, but always inviting criticism and questions to which he cleverly evaded a direct answer, though never omitting a sarcastic "compliment" for the questioners' "independence of mind," or his "clear logic." But this "independence of mind" did not include the freedom to be a Boy Scout or Girl, or to belong to a non-Nazi hiking club. All these had been banned long ago! Yet throughout the land small groups of boys and girls refused to break the bonds which had held them together in preinvasion years. They continued their activities "on the sly."

In a town of liberated Limburg province the first youth group to greet the Allied forces was a small troop of Boy Scouts in full regalia, who told American correspondents that secretly they had come together regularly—and had even had their camp fires!

In that very region there has been a veritable rush on the recruiting bureaus for a new Netherlands Army, mainly by youths of 18 and 19 years old.

British Official Photo

Home or no home, Dutch cleanliness apparently comes first with these mothers and children of Nijmegen who found shelter in a dugout after a great part of the town was destroyed. This photograph was taken after liberation. The majority of the Dutch still wait to be free.

Do You Need a Few More Gift Suggestions? Here Are Some You Still Can Make

Gifts You Can Make—No. 5

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Make a place mat set, service for two, of linen, linene, lace, cut work, or a coarse or fine weave cotton material. Cut 3 mats 13½ x 19 inches in order to have them 12½ x 18 inches when finished. Cut the two square napkins 13 inches in order to have them 12 inches when finished. Press or baste a ¼-inch hem all around the mats and napkins. Work a wide chain stitch in colored thread on the right side to hold the hem on both mats and napkins. Press on the wrong side, and your gift is complete. Requires 1½ yards of 36-inch material, and 1 skein of embroidery thread.

A service for four consists of 4 place mats, 1 centerpiece, and 4 napkins. For a set of this type, the napkins should be cut 18 inches square in order to be 17 inches when finished. The place mats should be cut the same size as the first set above. Rickrack braid stitched around the mat makes an attractive finish, and the napkins should have a tiny hand-finished hem. Requires 2⅓ yards of 36-inch material, and 7 yards of rickrack braid. Note: The centerpiece is cut the same size as the place mats, and finished the same way.

An attractive place mat set and tray cloth to match was made of a short length of drapery fabric (1½ yards) with a small all over print in Colonial design. A ¾-inch drapery fringe was stitched all around the edge for a clear blue finish which picked up the blue in the design of the material. The tray cloth was cut the same size as the place mats. Requires 1½ yards of 54-inch material, and 10 yards of fringe.

Velvet or silk-covered hangers may be made by drawing off a paper pattern of one-half the hanger arch, and cutting the material 1 inch larger all around to allow for seams and padding. Make little slip covers of the fabric for each half of the arch by seaming on the wrong side and then turning right side out. Slip the covers on over the padding, tack together at the center joining, and wrap around with strips of ribbons or strips of the cover material. Wrap the wire hook with the same material and finish with a tiny tailored bow at the base of the hook. Requires ¾-yard of 36-inch material, and 2 yards of ½-inch ribbon, and 6 coat hangers.

Fringe the edges of 9 x 15 inch pieces of linen, or soft cotton pieces, to make dainty little finger towels for a guest towel rack. A group of 4 of these in assorted colors and printed patterns can be fringed all around, or hemmed on the sides and fringed on the ends. Requires 15 inches of 36-inch material for 4 towels.

Stitch inch-wide bands of colorful prints on the ends of plain guest towels to add a decorative note. Cut the bands 2 inches wide to have them 1 inch wide when finished. Hem the sides of the towels after the bands have been put on. Or, appliqué motifs cut out of floral or geometric print cotton on one end of a plain-color towel, or scatter the motifs over the entire towel. Requires ¼ yard of print for appliqué or bands.

Cut cheesecloth into yard squares for soft dust cloths that will not mar or harm the most delicate surface. Fold and tie 6 in a package with bright ribbon or cord. If cheesecloth is not obtainable, use a soft-finish cotton cloth and cut in ½-yard pieces with pinking shears. This is to prevent raveling, and if pinking shears are not handy, cut with a scalloped edge. This makes the little "extra" gift which any homemaker will appreciate, as they can be used in a large or small home, one room, or an office. Requires 6 yards of cheesecloth or 3 yards of cotton cloth.

Hem 18 x 30 inch tea towels with a running stitch in bright colored thread, or use a feather-stitch to give them a handmade, gifty look. If you are using gaily printed toweling in stripes or floral designs, use thread in the color which predominates in the print. Six attractive tea towels in a gift package make a most welcome gift for the home. Requires 5 yards of toweling and 1 skein embroidery thread.

Mother Knew Best How to Decorate

By Ethel M. Eaton

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

With Christmas and the holidays invariably come drifting back happy memories of childhood and the things we used to make and do. Out to Grandmother's, for instance, a few days before, to pop corn in her big farm kitchen and string it with cranberries for the tree which Grandfather had brought from the wood lot and set up in the living room.

We have come a long way since then and seem to have reached the height of sophistication with blue Christmases, green and silver ones, gold and blue ones—almost every color, in fact, except the traditional red and white. Why not get back to the jolly homemade Christmas that childhood knew, when simple red and white radiated more warmth and good holiday cheer than blue and silver, for instance, could ever do?

The children, too, would love it, for there are so many ways in which they can have an active part in the simple festivities. Instead of painting the tree white or silver and decorating it with blue, let it stand, green and fragrant, just as it came from the woods. To us, that outdoor smell WAS Christmas! And let the decorations consist largely of long strings of bursting white popcorn and crimson cranberries, strung by the children and twined by them among the green branches. Children always love to cut and paste, and if given some red and white paper and blunt-ended scissors, with a bit of instruction, they can make cornucopias to be filled with simple candies and hung on the tree. And do you remember the little bags made of red and white tarlatan, filled with the traditional Christmas candies? Rings cut from colored paper can be linked together in long chains for the tree or for draping about the mantel. Having a personal part in the preparations means much more to children than many grown-ups realize.

Let's carry out the red and white idea in the wrapping of gifts—using plain white paper and red ribbon bows and red paper with white ribbon. When spread under the tree, these packages will add much more to the gaiety of the occasion than a heterogeneous collection of every color of the rainbow! And be sure that a red-and-white peppermint candy cane protrudes from each stocking "hung by the chimney with care."

You will want wreaths—many of them. We always made these at home, too, and it was such fun! Mother would go to the woods with us to gather the makings about a week before Christmas (something we looked forward to all the year), then she would work with us. Ours were all of woodsy greens, with perhaps a cluster of bittersweet berries worked in, and finished with a big red ribbon bow.

For garlands to twine about stair rails, use long strips of red and white crepe paper twined together, stretching the edges a bit to crinkle them. And do have red candles all over the house.

On the sideboard put a big wooden bowl of red apples—the handsomest you can find—interspersed with a few walnuts and some sprigs of green. On either side of the bowl place a shining red apple, hollowed out to serve as holder for a tall white taper and set the apple on a lace paper doily.

Above all, let us not forget to hunt out and invite some lonely person to share with us the festive joy of an old-time red and white Christmas.

Museum Stamps Fashion as Art

By the Associated Press

New York

American fashion received its first recognition as a serious art yesterday with the announcement of the foundation of a Costume Institute by the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

As an initial step in a program planned to give inspiration and artistic standing to creative fashion design in America, the present Museum of Costume Art in New York will become a branch of the Metropolitan.

The announcement was made before a meeting of museum directors, representatives of the New York garment industry, retail trade and the fashion press by William Church Osborn, President of the Metropolitan Museum, who said support for the project would come jointly from the museum and from the fashion industry.

When the postwar building program of the Metropolitan Museum is realized, it is planned to establish a Wing of American Fashion in the museum proper, where space will be devoted to costume collections of the past and present.

The audience on hand in the Directors' Dining Room at the museum for the announcement was a strange cross section of art, fashion and business, including David Dubinsky, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union; the directors of the museum; Newbold Morris, Manhattan Borough president; Dorothy Shaver, vice-president of Lord & Taylor, and such topflight designers as Sally Victor, Clare-potter and Claire McCardell.

Miss Shaver, speaking as a member of the committee which planned the "marriage" of the Museum of Costume Art and the Metropolitan, said:

"I have long believed in American designers and I also feel strongly that we have great creative forces in this country yet to be discovered and developed."

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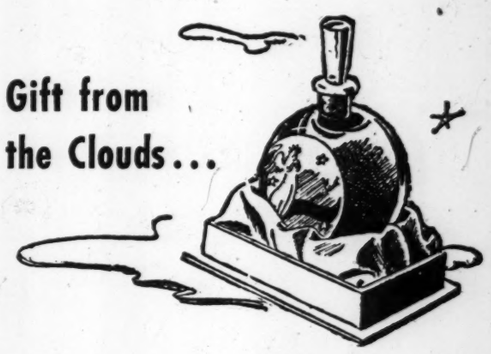
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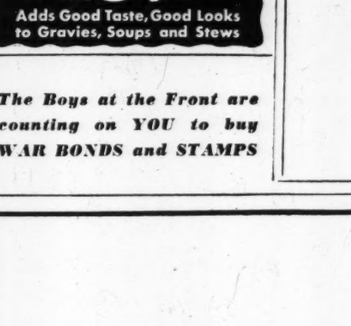

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Head of Navy Urges Brisker E-Bond Buying

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12 (AP)—Navy Secretary James V. Forrestal, emphasizing that a long, tough fight is ahead in the Pacific, has called on individual bond-buyers to meet their $5,000,000,000 quota in the sixth war loan.

In a statement he said the U. S. S. Destroyer Frank Knox, paid for by New Hampshire bond-buyers and commissioned in Boston yesterday, is "symbolic of what the sale of war bonds means to your navy."

"Before our combined operations on sea, in the air, and on land can bring the war lords of Japan to their knees, much additional money and material will be needed," Secretary Forrestal said.

As the last week of the four-week drive got under way, the Treasury announced individual sales of $3,345,000,000.

Total sales—already beyond the $14,000,000,000 goal — were announced as $14,930,000,000.

The E-Bond figures inching daily into a better position compared with the schedule mapped out in advance but still lagging behind expectations, is $1,319,000,000. The E-Bond quota is $2,500,000,000.

Although the sales campaign ends next Saturday, bond money deposited in federal reserve banks before the end of the month will count, and the sixth war loan final totals will be announced Jan. 2.

Milwaukee Widens War-Bond Lead

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12 (AP)—Milwaukee, Wis., widened its lead in the "War Bond League" today and St. Louis forced up from last place to fifth.

Eight cities are racing to see which one will first make 100 per cent of its series E bond quota in the Sixth War Loan.

The city standings follow:

	E Bond Quota	E Bond Sales	Per Cent of Quota
Milwaukee	$17,629,000	$11,404,913	64.7
Pittsburgh	32,290,000	18,341,175	56.8
Washington	30,000,000	16,084,671	53.6
Philadelphia	47,100,000	25,188,802	53.4
St. Louis	25,917,400	11,184,095	43.2
Los Angeles	87,350,000	37,263,353	42.6
Boston	54,766,500	22,842,000	41.7
San Francisco	31,182,000	11,930,100	38.3

Indicated Supply of Meat Per Person For Next Year Is Placed at 128 Pounds

CHICAGO, Dec. 12 (AP) — First quarter of 1945 meat allotments to civilians indicate a supply of 128 pounds of meat a person for the year will be available, Lieut. Col. Ralph W. Olmstead, Deputy Director of the War Food Administration, said at a press conference.

The expected civilian allotment, he said, is just a trifle above pre-war consumption levels.

Colonel Olmstead said a Lend-Lease demand for canned and cured meat for shipment to Europe continued, although the demand for other commodities is slackening. Last year civilian relief authorities in Europe had difficulty in obtaining sufficient flour. Since grain crops are the first to reappear in volume in a war-torn country, this need is not so great this year.

The grain region in the Russian Ukraine is expected to reach full production in 1945 but meat and dairy industries there will require several years to recover, the Colonel said.

Colonel Olmstead was in Chicago to confer with representatives of the egg production industry on WFA purchase plans.

Boy Driver of Heavy Truck At It Since He Was Seven

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 12 (AP) — Police gaped as a 5½-ton truck glided smoothly through traffic, no driver in sight.

"Must be radio-controlled," an officer mused as a squad car took out in a chase.

Drawing abreast of the vehicle, officers found a small-for-his-age 12-year-old in the cab.

"Been driving since I was seven," he reported.

The officers returned him, after a lecture, to his broken-down bike, the borrowed truck to its apprehensive owner.

Wit and Wisdom, Art, and Comics — Daily Features Page — Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Reamer Keller

"Tell her what you and Mrs. Bromley said about her hat, Mom—I thought that was good."

Dropping Boats From Airplanes

"Flying Dutchmen" Solve Rescue Problems

—Did You Ever Wonder Series—

A power-driven, all-plywood lifeboat that carries enough food, clothing, and gasoline and sail to permit a voyage of 1,500 miles can be dropped from an airplane by parachute.

Four types of planes are capable of carrying such lifeboats—the B-17, B-29, C-46 and C-54. The 48-foot parachute which checks the boat's rate of descent is made of rayon.

When the airborne lifeboat strikes the water, a smoke-pot is automatically set off to serve as a marker, making it easier for persons in the water to locate the boat. Also automatically, by the use of salt-water electric switches, rockets with 150-yard buoyant lines are sent out from each side of the boat. Persons in the water can use these lines to pull themselves to the lifeboat.

The new lifeboat, popularly known as "The Flying Dutchman," is 27 feet long and is divided into three compartments: a chamber at the bow, one at the stern, and an open cockpit in the center.

Twin five-horsepower gasoline engines are capable of driving the boat eight miles an hour. A 20-foot mast and mainsail and jib are provided by means of which the boat can be converted to a sailing sloop, thus conserving gasoline when weather permits.

The hot cylinder heads of the engines double as cook stoves on which may be cooked any fish or fowl the survivors may manage to capture and to brew hot drinks and to cook the canned foods with which the boat is stocked. The engines also serve to operate two salt-water stills by means of which fresh water for drinking may be obtained.

This sea-worthy air-borne lifeboat was devised by the Army Air Forces Matériel Command to provide for the rescue of survivors of ship or plane disasters when the waves are so high as to make the landing of seaplanes impracticable or where there are too many survivors to be loaded into available aircraft. Such a powered lifeboat would also provide a means of rescuing persons stranded on isolated islands or atolls on or near which plane landings could not be made because of the jagged coral reefs or jungle.

It has been estimated that it would be possible for a boatload of survivors to navigate "The Flying Dutchman" from, say, Cuba to New York harbor.—W. P. Keasbey

Monitor Camera Club from Mrs. Joe R. Beckett, Indianapolis

It's an Idea!

"This is our way of displaying Christmas cards," writes Mrs. J. R. Rand, Indianapolis. "As they arrived, we placed them on our shutter screen, and found the arrangement ideal. They can be removed and read with ease, and make an interesting display during the holidays."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

On the Thoughtful Side

Laguna Beach, Calif.

Laguna Beach, on the main highway along the Pacific Coast, is a strategic point for servicemen seeking lifts from passing motorists. The local citizens found it difficult to pass up these men when just driving to their homes along the highway, within the city limits, because in most cases the servicemen were bound for distant bases along the Coast. However, the Chamber of Commerce solved the problem by furnishing signs for the citizens to place on the front of their cars which read "Laguna Beach Only." The servicemen quickly caught on to the idea and expressed their appreciation of the thoughtful act.

Brevities

What really baffles Axis leaders is the fact that the young soldiers of America trained on ice cream sodas, football, juke box music, school dances, late sleeping and good nature.—Boston Globe.

"And to think," mused the boy wearing the dunce cap in the front of the room, "I gave up a $75 per week job just to come back here and be humiliated."

Dr. Goebbels denies that the Germans ever claimed to be a super race. It is possible that they were just a lot of ambitious fellows who wanted to move into a more respectable neighborhood.—Brubaker in The New Yorker.

It Happened In Bible Times—

All on board were saved when a ship broke up on a rock in a storm at sea.

Turn to Acts 27:1-28:11, and read the account.

In Lighter Vein

Don't We All?

"I wish I had a bicycle," said little Joan.

"Well, save your money," replied her mother, "and perhaps you can buy one."

"But, mother," said Joan, "I have been saving and saving and saving and I haven't got a cent yet."

GI Sayings

Thank goodness, we're still living in a free country and a man can do what the first sergeant wants him to.

Mistletoe: Original booby trap.

Topkick: Large, forceful person with few words, but often.—Sourdough Sentinel.

Evidence Is There

First Soldier: "What makes you think these ancient buildings in Italy are so much better constructed than modern ones?"

Second Soldier: "Well, for one thing, they have lasted so much longer."

A Verse for Today . . .

Ask, and it shall be given you; seek, and ye shall find; knock, and it shall be opened unto you.—LUKE 11:9

Sweden's Air Plans

Sweden plans a new airfield, located near Stockholm, for trans-Atlantic traffic; it will have four runways each two miles long.

Daily Anecdote

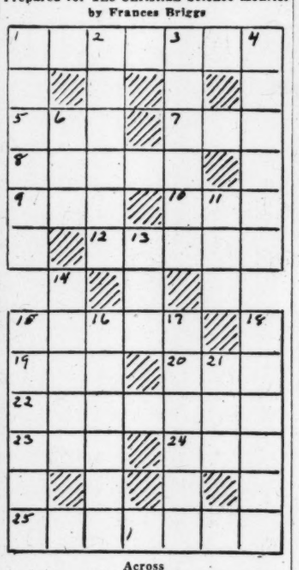
Thanked His Stars!

When the French Revolution came, Lalande, the celebrated astronomer, found himself in the bad graces of the revolutionary party. For a little while he considered what he should do about it, then ceased to trouble himself about the matter and turned with renewed vigor and interest to his contemplation of the heavenly bodies.

At the end of the upheaval, when he found that he had escaped the fury of Robespierre and his fellow-revolutionists, the astronomer exclaimed, "I may thank my stars for it!"

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What meat is served every Sunday in certain play and novel?
5—Youth.
7—What is the "Silver State" (abbr.)?
8—What is a landed proprietor in Scotland called?
9—Southern constellation.
10—What is a species of deer, smaller than the fallow deer?
12—Who wrote "Forty Singing Seamen"?
15—In what game is the Caro-Kann defense used?
19—Who was Norse queen of the underworld?
20—Who was third king of Judah?
22—What is a native of Asia called?
23—Possessive pronoun
24—What suffix denotes "process"?
25—Who fell in love with Launcelot (poss.)?

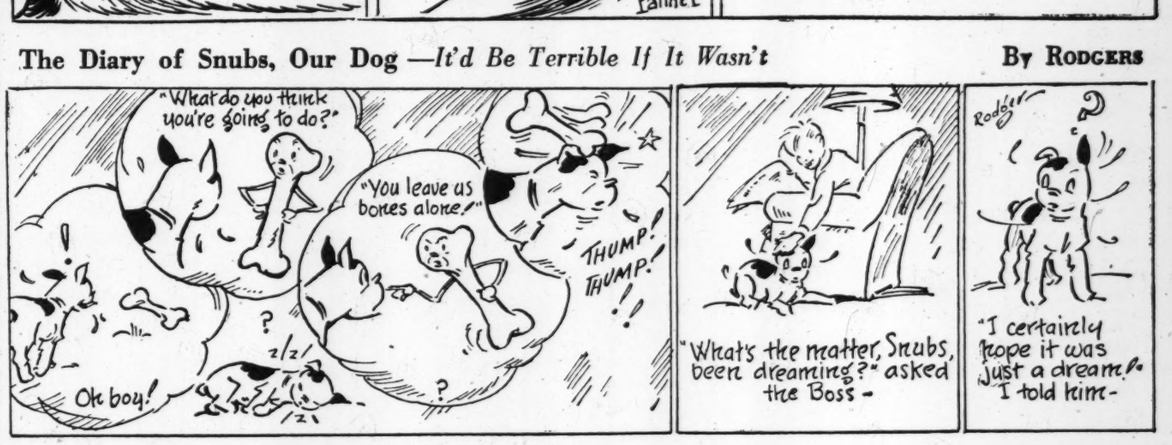
Down

1—If you wore a bertha, it would be what?
2—Island of Madagascar is in what ocean?
3—Who is the enchantress of "Parsifal"?
4—Fleet of ships is what (pl.)?
6—What Swiss river flows through Thun?
11—Over (poetic).
13—Who was an ancient Italian goddess of the harvest?
14—A coffer is what?
15—What is a two-wheeled carriage for one or two persons?
16—Who was the attendant and disciple of Elijah?
17—What planet is next in magnitude to Jupiter?
18—What are the small plane surfaces of a diamond?
21—What is a masculine title of respect?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Ingenious Joe

By VAN ZELM



The Taffles—*The Hard Way*

By PALMER

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog —*It'd Be Terrible If It Wasn't*

By RODGERS

"What do you think you're going to do?"
"You leave us bones alone!"
THUMP! THUMP!
Oh boy!
"What's the matter, Snubs, been dreaming?" asked the Boss -
Rodgers
"I certainly hope it was just a dream. I told him-

The Adventures of Waddles—*In Plain English*

By THE HAGERS

I'LL HAVE TO TALK TO PRECIOUS. HER BROTHER-IN-LAW AND HIS COUSINS ARE HAVING DINNER AGAIN IN THE KITCHEN!
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Crossword Quiz Answers

C	H	I	C	K	E	N
O	■	N	■	U	■	A
L	A	D	■	N	E	V
L	A	I	R	D	■	I
A	R	A	■	R	O	E
R	■	N	O	Y	E	S
■	C	■	P	■	R	■
C	H	E	S	S	■	F
H	E	L	■	A	S	A
A	S	I	A	T	I	C
I	T	S	■	U	R	E
S	■	H	■	R	■	T
E	L	A	I	N	E	S

12

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1944 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

"Moral Principles"

In political affairs it is always easier to talk of "moral principles" than it is to define and apply them. Yet there is no area in which the landmarks of justice and honesty and brotherhood are more needed. Therefore we must always welcome reminders which turn our thinking toward fundamentals, and this is particularly so amid the confusions and disillusionments of international politics today. Senator Gillette has just voiced such a reminder:

> As matters now stand our hopes for peace and our optimism for the developments of relations among the Big Three toward a general collaboration in the future, give signs of disintegrating before our eyes for want of a firm adherence to moral principles in international relationships.

The Senator, whose term expires in less than a month, was apparently free from any necessity to seek a political effect and was expressing simply a heartfelt concern shared by milions of Americans as they face a task harder than war—effective co-operation for peace. They are manifestly troubled by the evidences of disunity among the Allies and of conflicting national interests and spheres of influence. They have welcomed the Stettinius statement of the moral principle of "self-determination" for liberated peoples. They would like a more positive reaffirmation of the Atlantic Charter.

This is a healthy concern. It is one which we hope the American people will always feel. But if the United States is to be really helpful in upholding moral principles in world affairs this concern must be expressed without a holier-than-thou attitude and wisely, consistently, firmly carried into action. When Senator Gillette urges Americans to "take the moral leadership of humanity in our hands" he voices a confidence about America's high purposes and manifest power which can be useful.

A sustained purpose to bring American ideals, American concepts of liberty, equality and opportunity to bear on world affairs probably would be welcome and effective. But sometimes when dealing with moral principles it is well to start with the beam in one's own eye. In international co-operation constancy is a moral necessity. One of the weaknesses of American policy in the past has been inconstancy—such as its advocacy of Wilsonian moral principles (including self-determination) and the League of Nations, and its later abandonment of any effective share in peace-keeping.

Today something more than good intentions is required. America, officially and unofficially, urged the Greeks to resist the Nazis in 1941, but it was Britain that sent an army to help the Greeks. When Senator Gillette speaks about other nations building up their "spheres of influence while Americans are dying" he seems to forget that the United States has its own spheres of influence and that the alternative is certain and effective organization for establishing a more just order where spheres of influence cannot be excused as required for self-defense.

Anarchy is no moral principle neither, we know now, is neutrality. Americans might well set ordered justice as the first item on their list. And they will do well not to let the motes in their neighbors' eyes become a reason for failing to make their own support of a world system of law positive and effective.

Grapefruit—at 20 Paces

That contest in the Senate Restaurant to which the citrus growers of Arizona and California have challenged their rivals of Florida and Texas, should prove amusing—from a distance. For the old squeeze play undoubtedly will be a chief maneuver. In baseball, of course, this calls for a run *to* the home plate, but in the old pastime of squirting, when the spoon threatens to descend on a near-by grapefruit, a run *from* the plate is more in order, and the play resembles more that in bridge when one's suit must be surrendered—to the cleaners.

Whatever the outcome of the contest, the Arizona-California men have demonstrated to the satisfaction of five Western Governors that they have tamed the imp of the breakfast table, and have eliminated its squirting propensities. Hostesses may now relax and serve desert grapefruit for dessert even when guests attend in their best bibs and tuckers. And many a guest will now be able to keep both eyes open, even at the breakfast table.

1,000 Purple Hearts

"The most decorated single unit in the American Army" not only is doing its full share of fighting abroad, but apparently is helping to win a battle on the home front against racial prejudice and injustice. For anti-Japanese-American sentiment undoubtedly has been considerably lessened by the remarkable record of the 100th Infantry Battalion composed entirely of Japanese-Americans, which has fought on two hemispheric fronts, has won a Presidential Unit Citation, and includes wearers of 1,020 Purple Hearts, 44 Silver Stars, 31 Bronze Stars, and 9 Distinguished Service Crosses.

The mass evacuation in 1942 of residents of Japanese ancestry from the West Coast was debatable enough from the standpoint of real military necessity and constitutionality, but the strong agitation fomented by various groups against any return of the evacuees has been a grave concern to the Nation as a whole. Thus the gradual change in public opinion in that section has been heartening.

In California an initiative petition which aimed at preventing Japanese residents after the war from owning or leasing property failed to win a place on the November ballot because of insufficient signatures. And two months ago, authorities began permitting a few Japanese-Americans to ease back to the Coast to test community sentiment. Results of the test appear to be indicated in Governor Warren's recent announcement that if the Federal Government determined military necessity no longer required the exclusion of Japanese, the State Government would give "full recognition to their constitutional and statutory rights."

Nisei civilians also have aided in this potential victory for democracy. Their record of loyalty (no Japanese-Americans in Hawaii or on the mainland have been convicted of sabotage or espionage), their helpful compliance with relocation orders, and their conscientious work for farmers and others in the States to which many of them were reassigned, have earned the respect and consideration of their fellow Americans.

Those Feeble Russians

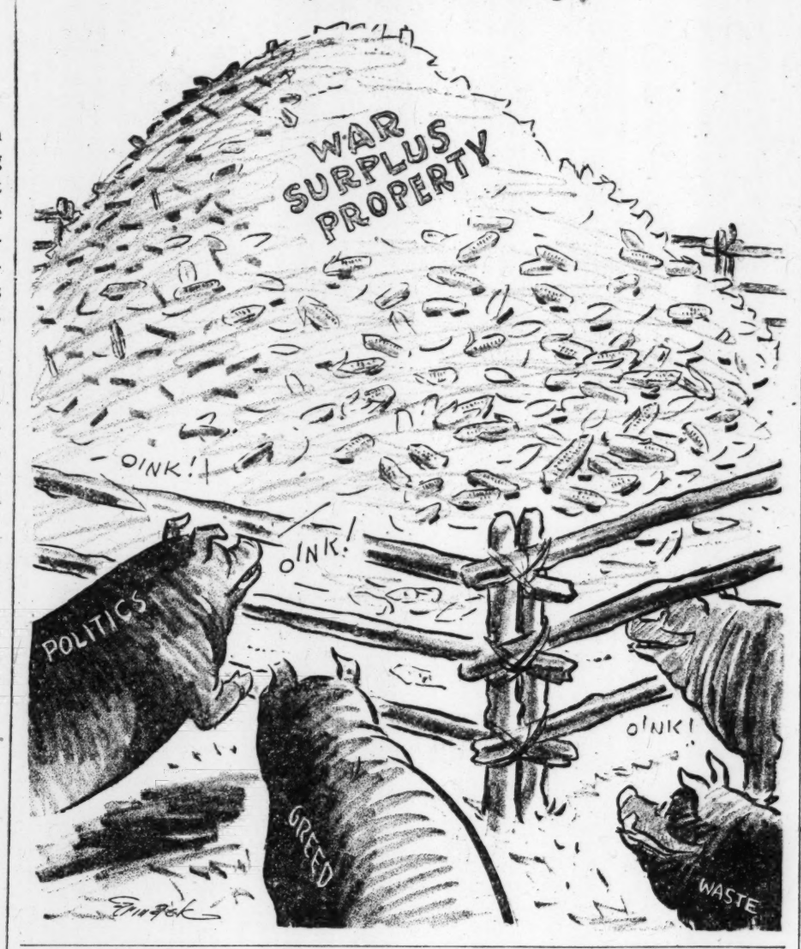
There appear to be some in the United States who find it hard to take the change from the it's-all-over-but-the-shouting atmosphere to the soberer and grimmer one which attends today's grinding battles in cold and mud. They are not satisfied to place the blame where it largely belongs on the impersonal factors of long supply lines, wrecked French ports, overtaxed railway systems, rain, snow, and mud, nor even the more personal element of the unquestioned military skill and tenacity of the Germans. Only a scapegoat will do. So far it has not been American military leadership. But it always is open season on the British and the Russians in some quarters. Just now the Russians are the target.

This predilection for finding scapegoats may be very human, but when victory and even survival has placed the accent on the first word of the term, "Allied Nations," it is unwise. And in the face of the facts, it is certainly unfair. The tenor of the accusation has been that if Russia had been doing its part, Germany would have capitulated by now. Just what have the Russians been doing?

In the first place, they have been keeping twice as many German divisions tied up on the Eastern and Balkan fronts as have the Western Allies in France and Italy. Since D Day, they have conquered well over twice as much territory in the East as have the Americans, British and French in the West. This means that the Russians have taken almost all of Latvia, all of Lithuania and Estonia, more than half of Poland, all of Romania and Bulgaria, half of Yugoslavia, over half of Hungary, and a corner of Czechoslovakia. They have knocked out of the war and actually gained as semi-allies, three former members of the Axis band, Romania, Bulgaria, and Finland. They have denied the oil of Romania to the enemy and added it to their own supplies. They are pounding at the gates of Budapest, the key to both Hungary and Czechoslovakia. They have liquidated 30 divisions of the enemy cut off on the Gulf of Riga.

If this is all Russia has been doing, as the critics aver, and this has let the Western Allies down, we wonder where the Bear-That-Walks-Like-a-Man would be stalking by now if he had really had his mind on the job.

They'll Bear Watching



Nancy Astor: Link Between Nations

The Wide Horizon

By Norton Webb

Lady Astor's quip the other day in announcing her decision not to stand for re-election to Parliament was typical. Said she in "bowing" to her husband's wish not to stand again, "Isn't that a triumph for men!" Which may be explained by what she once said during a visit to America, that women went into politics to help "bring up" the men.

But though she has been famed for quips and repartee, my outstanding impression of Lady Astor through the years I have known her will always remain one of a woman of exceptional mental endowments, having a fundamental and sincere conviction that there is no other way to real world peace except through close co-operation of the United States and Great Britain. And this is natural considering how her origin, life, and background automatically have combined to give her a leading world role as a link between these two great democracies.

"Nanny" Langhorne even while being brought up in her teens at "Mirador," her father's estate near Richmond, showed unmistakable signs of "manifest destiny." "When I was 14," she once told me, as she sat pulsating with activity at her desk in the Astor St. James's Square house, "I began doing social service work in the Blue Ridge Mountains of my native Virginia. I used to visit unfortunates with an old preacher and help needy cases." As she said this, however, some other words she had once said flashed in my mind: "I do not approve of the kind of charity that hurts the giver by making one smug and hypocritical."

"It was with that old preacher," she continued, "I began to learn we cannot get anywhere by working for self or what I call jobbing. You simply must get self out of the way." And that is one big reason for your dynamic vitality, I thought to myself. For Lady Astor's days are so full that someone jokingly remarked she had solved the riddle of perpetual motion.

* * *

When doing her social work, she expressed the same deep sincerity, honesty, and colorful qualities the world has come to know she possesses. She has always had a great religious faith and a knowledge of the Bible—as a girl far beyond the usual.

Her marriage to New York-born William Waldorf Astor in 1906 in England was the step leading to her growing recognition as a symbolic link between the United States and Great Britain. She saw America and England as according a unique position to the woman. For she said at a dinner before the Associated Press, "I stand here as proof that America and Britain make it possible for a woman to act and speak as she chooses. I feel that I represent the right-thinking women of all countries."

Lady Astor's declaration once made for American publication on her re-election as M. P. for Plymouth epitomizes compactly the close and intimate relationship she sees existing between Britain and America.

She said: "I am a Virginian to the backbone, but it is because these west country people here are so like Virginians that I have come to have such a deep affection for them. Like Virginians, once you have got their confidence they will never let you down."

* * *

These were no mere superficial political words spoken in the flush of an electoral triumph. They were the fruit of individual views won through rich public experience that have guided the American-born English Viscountess since her début in the House of Commons in 1919 as the first woman member to take her seat.

Lady Astor invariably alludes to Britain and America as "my two countries" and it is difficult to find in her career any utterances on Britain and America that do not link up the two nations. She never deals with the one separately from the other. They are so deeply and intimately associated in her thought that she seems to see them as brothers who live under two different flags and have separate names but who cannot escape their fundamental ties of race, religion, and spiritual outlook.

England, for instance, she has said, she does not consider a European nation because it is Anglo-Saxon. This, of course, is a vague statement. But considered in relation to her career and how she has always considered herself as a sort of symbol to bring better understanding between Great Britain and the United States, it takes on light.

These two countries she sees as destined to play leading roles in the world's civilization. Great Britain, she believes, is the greatest Commonwealth of Nations the world has ever seen and the United States the greatest federation of States the world has ever known. She holds, therefore, that the two nations are bound together by a common cause; and that cause, one of human hope and purpose, is peace on earth and good will toward all men.

And Now the Beveridge Plan No. 2

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Richard L. Strout

You are probably going to hear about the "Beveridge plan for full employment" for the rest of your life. The latest report of elderly, chipper, robin-like Sir William Beveridge hasn't been published yet in this country. Here is an effort to give the gist of it, together with an attempt to set down in objective fashion what has gone before.

Joseph Jones, writing in the November Fortune, observed that Sir William had "struck the richest vein of political pay dirt discovered in England for decades." But this referred to his original "cradle-to-grave" social insurance plan, published some two years ago. This was an official report to Parliament.

Public pressure forced the British Government—a little reluctantly—to accept the program in large part, and it has now presented Parliament with a comprehensive social security plan. It insures against most of life's vicissitudes, and will be paid for, roughly, 25 per cent by employers, 25 per cent by employees, and 50 per cent by Government.

The weakness of this program was (as Sir William was the first to acknowledge) that it provided insurance against losing a job, but did not of itself make jobs. It insured the individual by spreading the risk, but it didn't strike at the heart of the problem—national idleness, trade slumps, overproduction and under-consumption. Can these be cured?

Sir William asked the Government for further funds to find out. He wanted to make a report on full employment, paralleling his famous study on social security. The Government declined to put up the money. Instead it rushed ahead with its own study, prepared under Lord Woolton's direction as Minister of Reconstruction.

This resulted in the famous White Paper on full employment, made public May 26. I was in Britain when it was published, and it certainly seems radical enough by American standards. Under it the Government finally accepts responsibility for maintaining "a high and stable level of employment"—something British labor has demanded for 40 years—and proposes far-reaching collectivization to bring it about.

Meanwhile, Edward Hulton, wealthy publisher, advanced Sir William money to make his own report. It was completed about the time of Lord Woolton's study. But its publication was retarded through the paper shortage (some charge by Government obstruction). The Beveridge study was finally published Nov. 9.

Politically, it should be explained, Sir William, now a national hero, is in Parliament as member of the weak Liberal Party. The political effect of all this remains to be seen.

If the Government's "White Paper" seemed radical by American standards, the Beveridge Plan No. 2 seems revolutionary. The present economic system, he says, just can't spend enough money to keep people employed—to allow workers to buy the goods they produce. So he would have the Government spend the difference. To put it in a phrase, Sir William would have the Government underwrite demand.

The State must "step in and fill the deficiency of demand left over by the private sector of the national economy," as J. C. Johnstone, the reviewer of the London Telegraph, explains it. The Government will spend the money on socially desirable objectives, rehousing, schools, transport, and the like. Where will the money come from? Partly taxes (a cardinal point in the plan is a substantial redistribution of national income) and partly borrowing—Sir William looks with complacency on a degree of Government borrowing that would crisp the hair of an ardent New Dealer.

Well, those are the high lights of the plan. Sir William criticizes the Government White Paper as inadequate and half-hearted. From across the Atlantic, both plans look pretty strange. But, as I said at the start, it is my guess that you will hear them discussed from now on for the rest of your life.

"Drain Not to Its Dregs"

Down the Middle of the Road

By Erwin D. Canham

The warfare in Greece is sadder than the warfare in the Saar. It is the kind of warfare we should prevent, here and now. It has no excuse. It is blasting Britain's position in the liberated nations. It is giving the Russians the worst and most ample of precedents, whatever they may have done elsewhere. It is driving a wedge between Britain and America.

And yet Americans must keep their balance. Their own policies in North Africa, partially in Italy, in China, and elsewhere, have been very vulnerable. They need to remember that Russia—not always with benefit of publicity—has intervened most drastically in small countries and isn't through yet.

There is only one hopeful fact. It is that this crisis has come soon, and sharply, for the crisis was bound to come. It might as well be realized that the men and women of the underground, not the men of London—whether they are exile leaders or British statesmen—will make the governments of the future. And if British tanks and bombers succeed in driving the vital forces of Greece back underground, it will only be for a time. They will inevitably emerge, and they will win.

The crises in Italy and Greece have one immediate beneficiary, Germany, and one long-range beneficiary, Russia. Unless Britain decides to support the vital forces in these countries, and in Spain, then communism is the only possible outcome.

The causes behind Britain's policy are as obvious and justifiable as its effectiveness is doubtful. Britain seeks to retain as much as possible of its position in the world; Spain, Italy, and Greece lie athwart the "lifeline of empire," and it is thought that conservative governments are "safer." There can be no valid objection to Britain's self-preservation. A strong Britain is certainly in the American interest. Lines of empire are necessary to Britain's economic survival. Its position will be diminished enough, as the recent White Paper grimly attested, without a complete loss of political influence in the Mediterranean.

But it is most dubious whether recent British tactics will really achieve their purpose. They seem much more likely to alienate the vital forces within each country concerned. Puppet monarchs and fustian dictators, maintained in power by tanks and bombers, will not be the basis of Britain's economic future. Rebirth, virility, and a shared sense of freedom will give Britain friends and allies.

Harold Nicolson wrote recently of the Frenchmen who listened to the voice of France, speaking from London, throughout the occupation, and who said that whereas formerly London meant to them smoke and fog and darkness and dreariness, now the words "Ici Londres" evoked a picture of freedom and light. It is that London which must speak to the nations in the days ahead.

Many Americans have reacted sharply against British actions in Italy and Greece. Why? Not because they understand all the issues but because—as is also the British tradition—they sympathize with the underdog. We naturally prefer self-determination, republicanism, and the less reactionary of the alternative governments.

But what will Americans say of the broader issues? It is obvious that Europe has been divided into spheres of influence between Britain and Russia. The line runs between Greece and Bulgaria, and gives Italy and Spain to Britain. Will we support such a division? Presumably President Roosevelt did, at Teheran and Quebec.

But American policy as a whole will certainly prefer a United Nations organization which gives all small States independence and free rights and the shared capacity to maintain them. We will wish to see the "influence" in these spheres supplanted by united guarantees. That is the long-range hope.

For the present, we can sympathize with Britain's natural and proper desire to safeguard its own future. We can understand similar Russian aims. And we can do whatever is possible to see that both Powers carry out policies genuinely designed to attain these ends. Our greatest contribution will be to let Russia and Britain understand that we are in the world to stay. That means that the division of Europe into spheres of influence is a deep concern of ours. Some millions of Americans now fighting for the Rhine will echo that view.

A Returning British Seaman Notes the Changes in His Homeland

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The following extracts are from a letter received recently from a British seaman, whose rating is Leading Telegrapher and who is a native of Scotland:

"The news is good, victories everywhere, but I reckon most of our Navy will be switched over to join up with your Pacific Fleet. You folks needn't worry about us doing our share of the dirty work where the Jap is concerned. Our lads are ready and willing.

"The big news on the civilian side is the relaxation of the black-out regulations. Although only a partial scheme, the thought of even half-lit streets has cheered our people up tremendously. Total black-out for five winters has been rather an ordeal and all of us, coming back from the States, were struck with the evident strain in the faces of the people.

"When we arrived home first, there was a fair amount of criticism of the American soldiers — the usual causes — more money giving the American soldier monopoly rights at a price!—little differences in temperament and customs—they all added up. Since the invasion and the fine show the Yanks have put up there is no more criticism, only praise and admiration. The flying bombs on London gave the Yanks the chance to lend a hand and get to know the real Britisher, and I think that this has helped to break down a lot of misunderstanding, too.

"The other big item in the public eye is, of course, the demobilization scheme and all that it entails—new jobs, new housing, new social services. The Government seems to be shaping well in its efforts and in my own opinion the future looks fairly good. I don't expect any Utopia, mind you, but at least some attempt is going to be made to help the people re-establish themselves 'according to plan.'

"One thing nobody seems to be worrying about is what will happen at the peace conference. The average man seems well content to leave that to the powers that be. I don't blame him, for with about every tuppenny-halfpenny State in Europe yelling for consideration it is going to require quite a bit of thinking to sort it all out."

Dorchester, Mass. ROBERT P. SEVERY

Hollywood and the Churches

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

This letter does not pretend to speak for the Army, or for any sizable portion of it, but at least one soldier is beginning to weary of the way Hollywood is handling the Protestant church.

I am neither surprised nor greatly concerned that [Roman] Catholic interests would tend to produce pictures favorable to the Catholic church but I deeply resent Hollywood's tendency to laugh at and belittle the Protestant faith, or any other.

The latest example I cite is the "Sunday morning sermon scene" from the picture "The Conquering Hero Returns," but I could just as easily mention nine-tenths of the casual Protestant pulpit scenes that I have ever witnessed.

Is it contrary to Hollywood policy and interest to show any but high-grade morons in Protestant pulpits? Can Hollywood producers and directors hear anything but loud off-key hymn singing in a Protestant congregation?

Hollywood can sell any picture it produces; it is well aware of this—in fact, it seems to be working almost entirely on that assumption of late, but I have an idea the movie industry could sell considerable religious tolerance and world-wide good will if it altered its attitude toward the Protestant church.

New Guinea PVT. WOODROW BOONE

Correction

EDITOR'S NOTE: We regret that in the letter entitled "Wendell Willkie's World Formula," by Frederic W. Loudon, the word "factitious" in the quotation from Mr. Willkie was printed "fictitious."

This newspaper assumes no responsibilities for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

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